





## STORY BY SCHLEY.

### Admiral Describes Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

### WORK OF BROOKLYN.

#### Ship in Center of Storm of Shot and Shell During the Battle.

Commander in Naval Engagement Describes How "D-n the Texas," and Contradicts Other Evidence—Declares He Looked for Sampson Before Determining His Own Position in the Fight—Explains the "Loop" and the Retrograde Movement.

Rear Admiral Schley took the stand on the thirtieth day of the inquiry and told the story of the beginning of the Santiago campaign in a plain, simple, straightforward manner. He refrained from attempting to question the veracity of any officer who has testified against him, crediting their misstatements to a failure of recollection.

Before fully contradicting Captain Sigbee regarding the information concerning the presence of the Spaniards in Santiago Admiral Schley said that Captain Sigbee was not capable of uttering a falsehood, but that his recollection was at fault and not his veracity. "Captain Sigbee," said the rear admiral, "would not make a misstatement for his commission."

Rear Admiral Schley took up the specifications of the present one by one, told of the formation of the flying squadron and continued down to the beginning of the retrograde movement, when the court adjourned.

The rear admiral disclaimed that he was guilty of disobedience of orders, as the order which reached him did not say the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, but directed Schley to find out if it was there, and not to permit it to leave "without a decisive action."

"That part of the order was fully executed," remarked Admiral Schley, and there was a great deal of laughter on the part of the spectators.

Schley then told of the conference he had with Rear Admiral Sampson on board the New York at Key West, during which he had assured Sampson of his loyalty. Captain Chadwick, on this occasion, remarked that any one who knew Commodore Schley was sure of his loyalty to the commander-in-chief.

During this conference it was developed that both Sampson and Schley agreed the objective point of Cervera's fleet was either Havana or Cienfuegos, as the latter port was connected with Havana by rail. Neither had any idea that the Spaniards would go to Santiago, which is in the end of the island, the lines of communication being absolutely controlled by the insurgents.

During another part of his narrative Admiral Schley said that any one made a mistake during the Santiago campaign in supposing the Spaniards would go to the right-hand side of the island. He said that when Schley left Cienfuegos, he was heavily fortified, and he was determined not to jeopardize his ships by taking them near the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet was disposed of.

Rear Admiral Schley said it was impossible to make plans of battle to meet all contingencies, but in conferring with his officers at Newport, he had a general plan was outlined which contemplated attacking the flagship of the enemy when it should be within range of the guns. He said that the plan was not carried out, as the men would be thrown into confusion and none of the vessels would escape, as had been the case when vessels in the middle of a column had been fired upon in previous engagements.

Rear Admiral Schley said that the delay at Cienfuegos was due to the fact that Captain McCalla did not communicate the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, and that Lieutenant Southern had not communicated information which had been directed to give. The witness said that, inasmuch as he was responsible for the action of the fleet, he was always on the lookout, and he fixed the position of the squadron at Cienfuegos every morning and night. The squadron remained in close order at night, and while it never abandoned its position it did steam away from the harbor in the hope of inviting the Spaniards out into the open. Rear Admiral Schley was confident they were in Cienfuegos.

#### Difficulty in Coaling.

Speaking of the difficulty of coaling in the open sea, the admiral said the Merrimac had several boats gathered in its effort to coal. He said every endeavor to coal, but the problem presented to him in this connection was one that had vexed the navies of the world for fifty years. He asserted that whenever it was possible to coal the ships he had done so, but there were times when he would not assume the responsibility, as the vessels of his squadron would have been placed in jeopardy in attempting to coal in the open sea.

According to Rear Admiral Schley's testimony, the flying squadron left Cienfuegos within four hours after he was certain the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor. He did not make his movements, as it would have been to the liking of his men and himself to meet the Spanish squadron.

Great stress has been laid upon the fact that Rear Admiral Schley did not make his movements at night, but Rear Admiral Schley said that he had no doubt that the Spanish ships could not be seen at a greater distance than six and a half miles at night.

When the flying squadron left Cienfuegos they were fourteen miles from the shore and it was impossible for the Spaniards to be advised of the movements of the Americans.

Rear Admiral Schley described the formation of the squadron on its way to Santiago and referred to the importance of keeping his squadron formation intact. He said it would have been unwise and unadvisable to leave behind the auxiliary vessels and the collector which caused the delay of his movement. He said the smaller craft should not have been abandoned except as a last and arduous military necessity, which he did not consider existed.

In explaining why he did not place confidence in the information sent by the Navy Department relative to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, Rear Admiral Schley said he believed this was a ruse, inasmuch as it had come by way of Havana. He had not been informed that the department had secret agents in Havana, as he should have been. He believed the dispatch from the department, saying its evidences were that the Spaniards were in Santiago, was sent by the Spanish officials for the express purpose of drawing the flying squadron away from Cienfuegos, so as to permit Cervera to get into that harbor and communicate with Havana.

Explaining the retrograde movement, Rear Admiral Schley said this was determined upon after he had considered all the circumstances. He had taken the coal supply of the squadron into account and had calculated on the amount of fuel required under the most favorable and unfavorable circumstances. The steaming power of his fleet was only equal to that of the weakest ship. Seven of the ten vessels were short of coal. In addition to this he had taken into consideration that it might be necessary to chase the enemy, and he could not assume that the Spaniards would chase toward our base of supplies, but toward their own. Therefore any calculation relating to the coal supply would have to assume conditions less favorable to the American and most favorable to the Spaniards.

The Merrimac's machinery broke down, and the collector signaled it would require two or three hours to repair it, but as a matter of fact it took exactly twenty-four hours.

Rear Admiral Schley said it would be folly to send a ship alongside an unmanageable collier. The risk was too great and he would not take it. He was on the spot, watching the condition of the sea, and was charged with the responsibility which always makes one cautious.

Rear Admiral Schley said his memory was excellent, but he is confident that Captain Cotton did not deliver a dispatch from Rear Admiral Sampson saying the Spaniards were in Santiago. The admiral did not see it, neither did his secretary or flag lieutenant, and it was strange that none of them knew anything about it if it had been sent. "It would have been burned indelibly on my memory," said Rear Admiral Schley, "if it had been received."

Taking up the testimony of Captain McCalla relating to coaling places, Rear Admiral Schley said he did not believe that officer would deliberately misrepresent anything, but that when Captain McCalla was on the stand he did not tell the court the whole conversation he had with Commodore Schley. "He did not testify," said the admiral, "that his advice to me was the only place the vessels could coal on the coast of Hayti."

#### SCHLEY CONTINUES STORY.

Commander at the Battle of Santiago July 3, 1898.

Rear Admiral Schley continued his story of the Santiago campaign at the court of inquiry, Friday. A positive denial of the "D-n the Texas" incident testified to by Lieutenant Hodgson was one of the features of Schley's statement. The rear admiral said he not only did not make the remark, but that the whole story of the colloquy as related by Hodgson was a fiction—that Hodgson was too good an officer to interfere, and that he (Schley) would not have permitted such a breach of the regulations.

The story told was a marvelous one. Turning to the court, Rear Admiral Schley said: "I want to say that I was much impressed with the fact that the officers and men who were engaged in that battle fulfilled in the highest and noblest degree the traditions of the American navy."

Rear Admiral Schley explained away many of the points of the report and made it plain that he was in command during the battle, as upon reaching the court he was "coming out, he

went upon the deck of the Brooklyn with a pair of long glasses in his hand, and, by the aid of these he could not see the New York, it having disappeared in the distance.

#### Schley Takes Command.

In the morning before the battle began Schley's order had reported that the signal, "Disregard signals from the flagship," was down from the top of the New York. In giving his reasons for being so positive of the absence of the New York Rear Admiral Schley said his first act after knowing the enemy was escaping was to look for the flagship so as to know how to govern himself, as he was second in command.

A few moments after the battle began Schley signaled "Follow flag" from the Brooklyn. This was an order for the ships of the fleet to follow the Brooklyn, and the signal was given to the Oregon, which was transmitted to the other vessels which could not see the flagship. Schley said the Oregon was already following the flagship into the battle, and the signal was not intended for the battleship.

Rear Admiral Schley testified that the Brooklyn did not cross the bow of the Texas, that the distance between the two ships was never closer than 600 yards, that there never was any danger of the two vessels colliding, and that the loop was absolutely necessary to prevent sacrificing the Brooklyn, as, if that ship had been turned toward the Spaniards instead of away from them, the Brooklyn would have been in dangerous proximity to the Spanish torpedo boats.

#### Turn Made to Save the Vessel.

Schley turned away from the Spaniards, he said, because it was useless to sacrifice the Brooklyn, because so much depended on that ship on the day of the battle, and, in turning away, he did what he believed was for the good of the country, sinking individual considerations on this occasion. There was a distinct movement on the part of the Maria Teresa and the Viscaya, he declared, to ram the Brooklyn, one of the Spanish ships being less than 1,100 yards from Schley's flagship.

So positive was Schley that the Spaniards were going to ram the Brooklyn that he called to Captain Cook, "Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you." Captain Cook was under the same impres-

sion. The general impression was that the fortified ports of Cuba were strongly defended. The New Orleans had been assigned to engage the batteries, and upon the conclusion of the engagement his impression was that the fortifications consisted of six and eight-inch guns, as the fire from the forts was heavy, and as many of the shells passed over the batteries.

The charts relating to the fortifications furnished by the Navy Department were dated 1830 and were useless. He had no intention of placing the ships of his fleet in jeopardy of the batteries, as the only order he had in this connection was that from the Navy Department directing him not to risk the loss of his ships. He did not propose to do this, and to do so before destroying the Spanish squadron would have been to invite an attack which might have resulted disastrously.

Rear Admiral Schley denied that he took refuge behind a conning tower on this occasion or that he made any remarks about white uniforms. He said he was not nervous on this occasion, as has been testified by Potts, and as the ships headed directly for the harbor, there was no opportunity to take refuge. Schley did not take any advantage of any position, but stood on the platform around the conning tower.

Referring to the order of May 27 from Sampson which contained definite information that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago harbor Schley said he did not receive this until June 10. The judge advocate objected to this testimony, as it went beyond the date on which Sampson arrived at Santiago. The court decided to admit the evidence, however.

From this point he went on to the discovery of the fleet in the harbor, and said that Captain Sigbee, when called aboard the Brooklyn shortly after the discovery was made, was much surprised to know the Spanish fleet was in Santiago after he had been so certain it was not there.

#### Coaling a Serious Problem.

The rear admiral said his orders were to coal at every opportunity. He had inquired about Cape Cruz, which was 100 miles from Santiago, but he did not regard it as an available place; he was informed that some of the smaller ships had gone on to coal at Manzanilla and had not proposed to leave any of his larger ships in attempting to coal at that point. He had information about Mole St. Nicholas, and Gonaves, these places being available for the small vessels.

He did intend to use the smooth water outside the marine limit at these places for coaling. He did not wish to go in nearer, as he desired to avoid international complications growing out of a stronger nation taking advantage of a weaker one in using its ports for coaling purposes. He suggested to the Navy Department that Sampson be sent to relieve him so as to enable his ships to be coaled.

Commander Folger, when before the court, criticized the blockade maintained by Schley. The rear admiral said Commander Folger did not tell the court the entire conversation in regard to the blockade. During this conversation Commander Schley condemned the circular blockade and said his own blockade was the best that could be put in practice, considering the number of ships under his command. It was always ready for battle, he said, was easily handled, and was not likely to cause a mixup of the American ships in the event of a battle with the enemy.

Commander Folger was placed in an awkward position by Rear Admiral Schley, who stated that Folger one day suggested that the flying squadron go in closer to Santiago harbor, but the next day said if the squadron did not go out to sea it would be fired upon by the guns of the fort.

Before reaching the story of the battle Rear Admiral Schley referred to the movement in the harbor on July 2 which indicated that the Spaniards intended to make a sortie. He was much impressed by this movement, and Sampson answered the message by notifying Schley to move in closer. Schley and Cook also had a conversation about coupling the engines, but owing to the excessive heat and the fact that the engines would become exhausted if all the engines were started it was determined to trust to the engines already coupled.

Schley, in his story of the battle, said that just previous to and after the turn was the hottest part of the engagement. All Fire Centered on Flagship.

As the four Spanish ships and the forts centered their fire on the Brooklyn, he could see the jets of water made by the shells which missed his vessel and heard the roar of the projectiles, "which could never be forgotten." He thought some of the Spanish ships would get away, and said to Captain Cook: "We are alone with them. We must stay with this crowd. If they could have shot as well as our people the Spaniards would have got us."

Then the rear admiral saw the Oregon break through the smoke and come up near the Brooklyn, and give splendid assistance.

Captain Cook was constantly by the side of Schley and was directed to keep the men below informed of the progress of the battle. These messages had the desired effect, as they were answered by cheers which were heard through the ventilator. He then described the running ashore of two other Spanish vessels and the chase of the Colon. During the chase Schley got occasional glimpses of the Indiana and Gloucester, but could not see what they were doing.

Just before the Viscaya went ashore it received a wound that listed it so much that Schley thought it would capsize.

The signal halyards and speed cones of the Brooklyn were shot away, and one of these came near striking Schley, who stood on the bridge as it fell into the water.

As the Brooklyn gained on the Colon, Schley ordered extra ammunition, so that when his ship came in close quarters with the Spaniard it would be a matter of a few minutes to "knock it out," as he put it. Before the Brooklyn had an opportunity to use its extra ammunition the Colon ran ashore, hauled down its flag, and surrendered.

It was exactly 2:23 p. m. when the New York arrived, which was one hour and eight minutes after the Colon had surrendered. The New York, with Sampson aboard, could be seen in the distance through long marine glasses and Schley signaled word of the victory and added: "This is a glorious day for our country." It was fully half an hour before the New York responded to this signal, which indicated that the vessel was so far away it was impossible for those on board even to see the signals of the Brooklyn.

### HOODED IN VALE POMP.

Roosevelt and Other Great Men Receive Honorary Degrees.

The ceremonies commemorating the close of Yale's second century are now a part of the rich history of that great institution. The exercises, the most important of the celebration, were held in the Sheldon Auditorium and were the culmination of features of the bicentennial, including, as they did, the bestowal upon men of great achievement the honors of the university's honorary degrees. There was an impressive procession through the campus to the theater, in which these men of many creeds and professions marched behind Yale's banner, under arches of Yale's colors and to the music of Yale's anthems.

Besides the conferring of degrees there were classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn (both composed for the occasion) and an address by Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. In the audience which listened to the exercises was the President of the United States.

A big crowd met the President's party at the station. As the President drove away with President Hadley, the Governor and the Mayor a guard of the State's military and naval forces formed behind them. A short rest at the Hotel Hamilton the President was escorted to his place in the academic procession. He marched with the president of the university, directly behind the chief marshal, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A.

Among those who received the degree of doctor of laws were the President, Chief Justice Fuller, Marquis Ito, former premier of Japan; Albert Abraham Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago; and President Harper of the University of Chicago. The presidents of many of the Western universities received degrees.

### TO CRUSH BOLOMEN.

Gen. Chaffee Decides to Clear Samar of Insurgents.

In order to deal a deathblow to the insurrection throughout the Philippine archipelago, an active campaign, participated in by the army and navy, has been inaugurated against the rebels in Samar. That island is to be swept clean of Filipino hostility to American sovereignty. They are to be given no opportunity to escape to another island. They will be killed in action, or, in order to prevent being driven into the sea, they must surrender.

Comparatively meager is the information in the possession of the authorities in Washington regarding the purposes of Major General Chaffee. It is known, however, that Rear Admiral Rodgers and Gen. Chaffee have held a conference at which they have determined upon a vigorous campaign.

The direction of military operations has been entrusted to Brig. Gen. Hughes. The force under this officer approximates 3,500, and with the marines will number 3,800 men. The War Department is hopeful that with the force now at Gen. Hughes' disposal he will be able to suppress the insurrection; if not, Gen. Chaffee will provide him with additional troops.

### NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, said in discussing Cuban affairs: "Cuba is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future. Yellow fever in another year will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever at Havana this summer, and none in eastern Cuba for two years past. Cuba's resources require capital for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent of the entire sugar-producing land. We have \$1,500,000 in our reserve fund and can pay all our debts and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 3,000 flourishing schools. Two years ago we were obliged to provide over 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children. Since then we have abolished sixty, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of the Cuban affairs. Our troops have been well cared for, and the local companies favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing the island is healthful."

The school teachers' colony have won their fight against the excessive charges for provisions in the Philippines and in the future they will be allowed to purchase supplies at about the same rate as charged the military officials. The Secretary of War, through the bureau of insular affairs, has notified the Taft commission to organize a series of depots where the surplus supplies of the commissary general's department can be sold in bulk to the families of the teachers. This arrangement will place the teachers on the same basis as officers of the military establishment in the cost of maintenance.

There are now 900 lepers and 104 clean persons at the Molokai leper settlements in Hawaii, according to a report received from Chief Quarantine Officer Coffey, in charge of the marine hospital work in Hawaii. All these are housed, fed, clothed and governed for \$50,000 a year. The number of commitments to the settlements each year during the last decade, ranging from 132 in 1891 to 85 in 1900, show a gradual decrease despite the fact that the hunt for lepers throughout the islands never before has been so vigorous.

It is reported in Washington that a cable will be laid and in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within a few months, no matter what action President Roosevelt takes upon the Mackay petition for landing rights. Attorney General Knox has reported that Mackay and his associates have perfect legal right to make landings in California and Hawaii without permission from the government, and upon that decision orders have already been placed in Glasgow for cable.

Patronize those who advertise.

## THE PUBLIC

From the position of a clerk in a hotel in Louisville, Ky., thirty-one years ago, at a salary of \$10 a week, to the presidency of the great New York Central Railroad, at a salary of \$50,000 a year, is the epitome of the career of William H. Newman.

Newman, Newman left the Louisville hotel to become freight agent of the Southern Railway at New York, Pa., and in only a few years previous to New York Newman's arrival in Shreveport the Civil War had been fought. Business in Shreveport was carried on indolently. Goods consigned to the merchants, passing through Newman's hands as freight agent, were taken away in wheelbarrows, hand carts and ox teams and in any primitive fashion possible. The transfer industry of the city had its inception in a mule and wagon which was purchased by the enterprising Newman. Progressive stages of business brought three more mules and drays, and the freight agent added to his salary of \$70 a month an even larger amount through drayage charges. According to the belief of the drivers, he made money hand over fist. All this time, while Newman's energy was working over time, he had not lost sight of his purpose to become a great railway man, and he made his next important step by securing the position of general freight agent of the road after it was extended to Longview, Texas. In a quarter of a century since that time, Newman has held various positions of trust and magnitude with the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Lake Shore line and others.

Ann Odella Dis de Bar, the spook priestess who is in serious trouble in London under the name of Laura Jackson, is said to be the daughter of a Kentuckian. She is 51 years old. In 1871 she married a Dr. Massey, later she declared she was the wife of Gen. Jos. H. Dis de Bar. She got into difficulties in the pursuit of spookery and was sent to the Joliet penitentiary for two years. For the last half dozen years or more Dis de Bar has bobbed up serenely at different times and places and under different names, but always playing the occultist, supernatural for the duce. Two years ago she was run out of New Orleans with Jackson, whose wife she then said she was. A year ago they appeared in Cape Town, where Dis de Bar called herself Helena and Jackson called himself Horos. Occultism and hypnotic performances were the order there. Press dispatches say that the doings of Jackson and herself in London are likely to land the pair in prison for life.

The recent death of John Sargent Pillsbury, seventh Governor of Minnesota, removed one of the pioneers of the Northwest and a philanthropist whose good deeds will long be remembered. Born at Sutton, N. H., July 2, 1828, he went to Minnesota as a youth and early engaged in business there. After many discouragements, success came finally and his wealth went far in the development of railroads, flour mills and the educational institutions of the State.

Captain Francis A. Cook, an important witness in the Schley investigation, is a Massachusetts man, and has been in the navy since 1860, when he entered the academy at Annapolis. He was an ensign in the west gulf blockading squadron during the last two years of the Civil war, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1867. Since that time he has lived the life of change and transfer common with most naval officers. He was in command of the cruiser Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The Brooklyn became the flagship of the famous flying squadron, and Captain Cook acted as Commodore Schley's chief of staff.

Lady Sybil Primrose, the eldest and only unmarried daughter of Lord Rosebery, is to be married to William Lyon, seventh Earl of Beauchamp. The engagement, which has just been announced, and is the foremost topic among London society people. Lady Sybil is one of the very few girls who have had the honor of having been presented to Queen Victoria privately. Earl Beauchamp is a scion of the oldest and most aristocratic Norman families in the peerage of England.

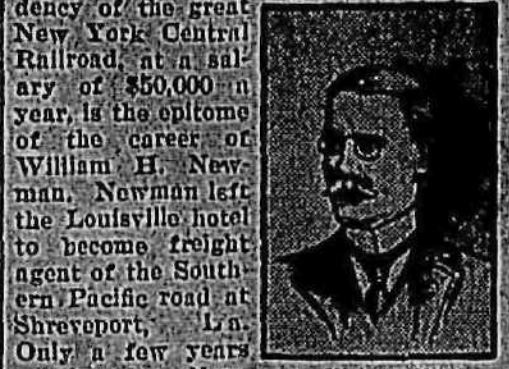
Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians who attended President McKinley, is a son of the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., who founded and was first president of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

It is related of Hall Oaine that he once worked in the Laxey lead mines in the Manx Mountains in place of a young man who was ill, to keep the young man's position for him.

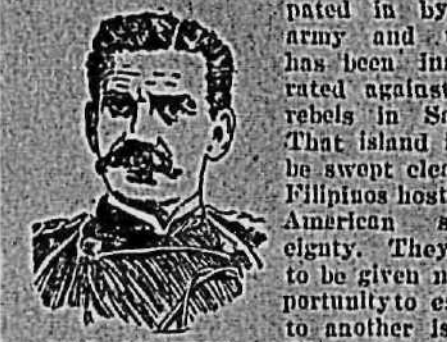
The postoffice at Allendale, Kan., has been discontinued.



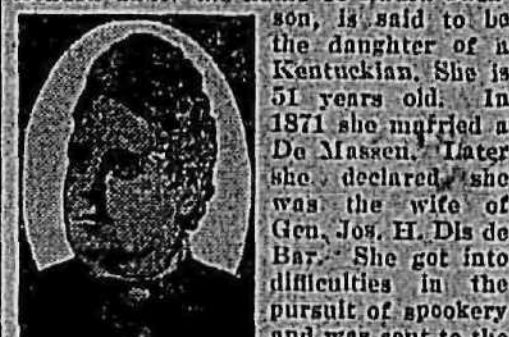
REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.



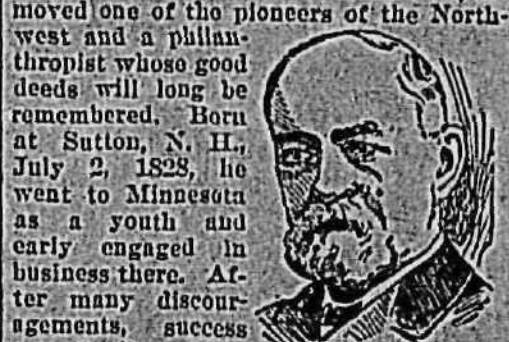
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN.



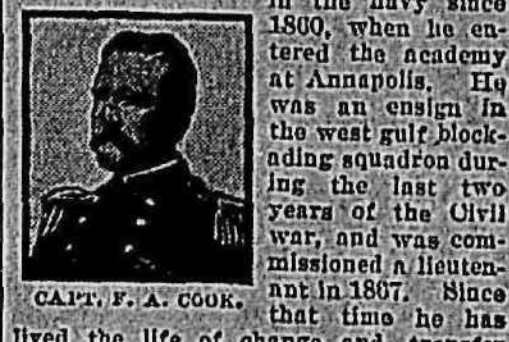
GEN. CHAFFEE.



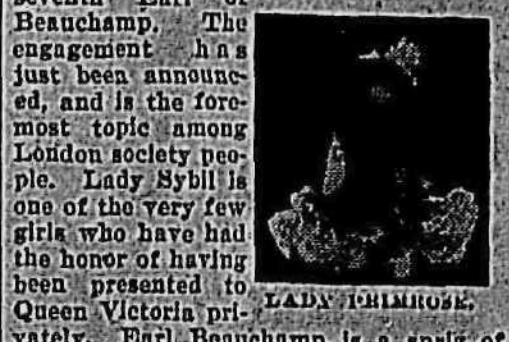
JOHN S. PILLSBURY.



CAPT. F. A. COOK.



LADY SYBIL PRIMROSE.



DR. ROSWELL PARK.





Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

\$50000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
UNION MADE  
OUR \$3.50 SHOES \$3.00  
MAJOR  
W. L. Douglas's \$4 Bill Edge Line  
CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE  
For More than a Quarter of a Century  
the reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes has  
been established all over the world. This  
reputation has been won by merit alone.  
W. L. Douglas shoes have to give bet-  
ter satisfaction than any other shoes  
because his reputation for the best  
shoes in the world is so well known.  
The standard has always been placed  
for his money in the U. S. and  
\$3.50 shoes that he can get elsewhere.  
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes  
than any other two manufacturers in the world. Most  
of his shoes are made in the U. S. and  
are just as good as any other shoes.  
Sold by all shoe stores in America. Clipping direct from factory  
to wear at one price; and the best shoe dealers everywhere.  
Retail price for W. L. Douglas shoes with  
and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent any-  
where on receipt of price and shipping  
charges. For catalogue and list of  
agents, send 10c to W. L. Douglas, Boston, Mass.  
W. L. Douglas, Boston, Mass.

**Special Offer.**  
In order to test  
your local paper  
as an advertising  
medium, we offer  
this  
Genuine  
Black  
Maroon  
Cluster  
Scarf,  
trimmed with  
large, fluffy  
tails, at  
**\$7.50**  
Cut out this ad  
and attach to  
order. A beautiful  
holiday present,  
and worth nearly  
double. Address  
**Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.**  
111 to 115 STATE STREET,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**DO YOU  
WORK IN THE WET?**  
THE ORIGINAL  
**TOWER'S**  
**FISH BRAND**  
**OILED CLOTHING**  
GIVES  
**SURE PROTECTION**  
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.  
AND  
LOOK FOR ADVERTISING MADE FOR SERVICE  
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS  
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 47

**Nutrolactis**  
FOR NURSING MOTHERS  
It never injures either mother or child. It does good  
and nothing but good to both. Send for free circular  
giving clinical reports of physicians who have tested  
it. THE NUTROLACTIS CO., 18 East 17th St., New York  
**ASTHMA-HAY FEVER**  
CURED BY  
**DR. TAP'S**  
**ASTHMALENE**  
SEND FOR  
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.  
ADDRESS DR. TAP, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY.  
HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, wife of a prominent  
husband. Address M138 27, 17th St., Chicago.  
B. N. U. No. 44-1001

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
WHEN WHILE ALL THE  
Best Cure for  
In time. Sold by  
N. U. MUMPHRY

New Coast Line of the Southern  
Pacific Co.  
California is known now all over the  
world as the greatest resort State and  
its attractions have been greatly in-  
creased by the completion of the South-  
ern Pacific Company's coast line be-  
tween San Francisco and Los Angeles,  
running through San Jose and Santa  
Barbara. The new line includes a jour-  
ney of 100 miles along the ocean cliffs;  
follows the trail of the old Franciscan  
fathers; passes near the best preserved  
of the California missions; and pos-  
sesses a variety of ocean and valley  
scenery not included in any other 500-  
mile trip in the world. Famous resorts,  
Santa Cruz, Monterey and the grand  
hotel of Del Monte, with the magnifi-  
cent grounds surrounding it, are reached  
by side trips. The giant redwoods of  
the Santa Cruz mountains are on a  
very large extension of the line. Such  
famous all-year resorts as Paso Robles  
Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo and  
Santa Barbara are directly on the new  
route. The company has arranged to  
honor all tickets over this scenic route,  
and it is expected that the business of  
that line will be greatly increased thereby.

**What Really Educates a Child.**  
The child who runs for a day over an  
ocean ship has laid in a store of ob-  
servations worth more than much teaching  
of mechanical invention and means of  
transportation. A few weeks spent in  
making a little garden, planting seeds,  
caring for the tender growths, gather-  
ing and utilizing such produce as may  
come, will bring the child nearer to the  
great Nature-mother than much school  
work and even many excursions for Na-  
ture-study. It is play, work, love that  
educate; spontaneous self-expression,  
action compelled by inner or outer  
forces, relations to other individuals.—  
Ladies' Home Journal.

**The Teacher's Wife.**  
Clarissa, Minn., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Clara  
Keys, wife of Chas. Keys, school teacher  
of this place, tells a wonderful story.  
For years her life was one of misery.  
Her back ached all the time, her head  
ached all the time; neuralgia, pains  
drove her to desperation. She used  
much medicine, but failed to get any  
relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
She says:  
"Very soon after I began using  
Dodd's Kidney Pills all my aches and  
pains vanished like the morning dew.  
I consider this remedy a God-send to  
suffering womanhood."  
Encouraged by their success in her  
own case, Mrs. Keys induced her  
mother, an old lady of 74 years, to use  
Dodd's Kidney Pills, for her many  
aches and pains. Now both mother  
and daughter rejoice in perfect freedom  
from illness or suffering which is some-  
thing neither had enjoyed for years  
before.

Agent in this county. Our lowest man  
makes \$5.00 per day. Send 25c for sample.  
Same refunded first order. Mamie Nor-  
well Works, Box 228, Fort Wayne, Ind.

#### SWEEPING TAX EDIT.

Illinois Supreme Court Rules for Broad-  
er Assessment of Corporations.

Every corporation in the State of Illi-  
nois must be taxed on its capital stock  
and franchise assessed at a fair cash  
valuation based on market values. The  
Chicago traction, gas, electric and other  
public utility corporations must be  
assessed fully on their stock and their  
franchise rights. Mandatory order is laid  
on the State Board of Equalization that  
these properties be added to the tax lists.  
The foregoing is the substance of the  
decision handed down by the Illinois Su-  
preme Court at the instance of the Chi-  
cago Teachers' Federation. It is regarded  
as the most important decision ever  
made in Illinois affecting the taxing of  
corporate interests. By this decision, con-  
curred in by every member of the Su-  
preme Court, it is estimated that from  
\$200,000,000 to \$385,000,000 will be ad-  
ded to the assessment lists of Cook County.

The assessed valuation of property in  
Cook County is \$805,000,000, which at  
the 5 per cent rate would yield \$18,250,-  
000 taxes. Assuming that the increase  
should approximate \$300,000,000, the ad-  
ded income from taxation would be \$15,-  
000,000, making a total of \$33,250,000. Of  
course, however, the tax rate would  
shrink with the greater valuation. Twen-  
ty-three Chicago and Cook County cor-  
porations were specifically mentioned in  
the plea for mandamus filed by the Teachers'  
Federation. Their demand that \$208,000,-  
000 be added to the taxable property  
values for 1900 and assessed against  
these corporations has now been approved  
and served on the State Board of  
Equalization.

The decision opens the way, so those  
who have won the fight contend, for legal  
proceedings to collect back taxes for the  
last twenty-five years on corporation  
stock and franchises. Heretofore taxes  
have been collected from corporations  
chiefly on the small amounts of tangible  
property unearched by local assessors.

The sweeping decision of the Supreme  
Court is expected to change the entire  
industrial map of Illinois and especially  
of Cook County unless immediate changes  
in corporate taxation laws result. Attor-  
neys who have conducted the case con-  
tend that legislation is the only relief  
that may be sought by the corporations;  
asserting that, as no federal point is in-  
volved, there can be no appeal to the  
United States courts.

To attempt to collect back taxes for a  
quarter of a century on the market values  
of the stock of corporations organized in  
Illinois, it is admitted by officials, would  
bankrupt the companies. Already assas-  
sinations are being made by attorneys, court  
officials and business men that the legal  
ruling, unless special corporate taxation  
laws are soon enacted, will drive these  
companies from Illinois.

#### FACTS ABOUT : : : : : : THE CENSUS.

By a report by the census bureau a  
great gain in the number of newspapers  
published in the United States is shown,  
and, incidentally, a compliment is paid  
to the Western section of the country.  
The greatest gain in the number of news-  
papers and publishing plants has been  
made in that section. Massachusetts, ac-  
cording to the present census, will have  
to yield its place at the head of the list  
to Iowa. The Hawkeye State, in pro-  
portion to its population, has more news-  
papers than any State in the Union. The  
total number of printing establishments  
in the United States, as will be shown  
by the forthcoming census report, is 23,-  
919, a gain of 7,910 during the ten years  
ending 1900. The last census showed  
only 10,000 printing establishments.  
These establishments include job print-  
ing, newspaper and book publishing  
plants. Census officials point out that  
the greatest gain has been made in the  
West, and this section is about to have  
made immense strides. Iowa, in propor-  
tion to its population, has twice as many  
newspapers as Massachusetts. The big-  
gest increase in the printing establish-  
ments has been in the newspaper fields.

The census bureau has issued a bul-  
letin showing the population of the United  
States by sex, general nativity and color  
for 1900. Of the total population there  
were 39,059,242 males and 37,244,145 fe-  
males. The native element numbered  
65,843,802 and the foreign born 10,400,-  
085. Of the colored population there was  
a total of 9,312,585, divided as follows:  
Negro, 8,840,780; Chinese, 110,050; Ja-  
panese, 85,095; and Indians (taxed), 137,-  
242 (untaxed), 129,510.

There has been practically no change in  
the proportions of the sexes since 1890.  
The foreign born element has increased  
since 1890 only 4 per cent, as against 22.5  
per cent in the native born gain. There  
has been a slight decrease in the decade  
in the number of persons of negro de-  
cent, the proportion now being 11.0 per cent.  
In 1890 it was 11.0 per cent. The  
Chinese show a loss and the Indians have  
decreased 2.5 per cent.

The final census report on the popu-  
lation of the United States by sex, nativity  
and color shows that the males number  
39,059,242, or 51.2 per cent of the total  
population in 1900. The increase of 13,-  
238,031 in total population since 1890 is  
made up of 7,744,170 males and 4,493,861  
females, an increase of 20.9 of males and  
21.1 of females. The foreign born element  
has increased only 12.4 per cent and the  
native born population 22.5 per cent since  
1890. As to color and race the popu-  
lation in 1900 comprises 69,303,802  
white persons and 9,312,585 colored per-  
sons, the latter comprising 8,840,785 per-  
sons of negro descent. The colored element  
as a whole shows an increase of  
17.8 per cent since 1890.

A late census bulletin shows that Chi-  
cago outpaces all the other large cities  
in the number of deaths from railroad  
accidents. Its total for the coming year  
is 830, while the combined total for nine  
other big cities is only 480.

A thousand men, exclusive of Indians,  
are engaged in hunting and trapping in  
the vast extent of fur-bearing country on  
the upper Yukon, according to an inter-  
esting report received at the State De-  
partment from Consul McCook at Daw-  
son City.

#### HIGHEST AWARD

ON

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The judges at the Pan-American Ex-  
position, Buffalo, have awarded three  
gold medals to Walter Baker & Co.,  
Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the su-  
periority of their Breakfast Cocoa and  
all of their cocoa and chocolate prepa-  
rations, and the excellence of their ex-  
hibit. This is the thirty-seventh high-  
est award received by them from the  
great expositions in Europe and Amer-  
ica.

The new cone of Mt. Vesuvius, formed  
during the late eruptions, has been sud-  
denly engulfed into the crater. The  
mountain has now assumed its old ap-  
pearance.

Sweet and fruit acids will not dis-  
color goods dyed with PUNAM  
FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists.

If you like Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake  
Flour, "Don't you go good." Tell your  
friends how delicious it is.

Distance lends enchantment to the  
view—Campbell.

FITS  
Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Re-  
storer. Send for FREE 2400 trial bottle and treatise.  
Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Permanently Cured. No other cure known after  
first day's use of



# THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.  
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonanza  
Circulation in Western Lake County, than  
Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## VALEDICTORY.

With the present issue of THE NEWS the undersigned retires from its management, having leased the office to Mr. A. B. Johnson, who will assume its management and control November 1, 1901.

Mr. Johnson is not a stranger to the office or people of Antioch, having at one time been an employe of the office, holding a position on the paper for nearly two years. During this time I always found him to be a gentleman of good habits, capable and reliable, a good printer and worthy the confidence and respect of the people, and I doubt not but that he will fill a place on the paper and in the community, more fully than I, with more feeble efforts, have or can do. A newspaper is to a great extent, what the people make it, and no man, no matter how great his ability may be, can make it a success without the co-operation and patronage of the people, not grudgingly but generously given, and whatever of success THE NEWS has achieved is due to the loyalty and patronage of the people who have sustained it through all the years that have gone. With this same patronage and loyalty to Mr. Johnson, THE NEWS will go on faithfully recording the events of the day, promoting the good of the community, rejoicing in your success and sympathizing with you in your trouble and sorrow, and I would ask that each and all of my friends extend to him the same generous patronage accorded to me.

My faithful foreman, Mr. George W. Sutton, who has been with me for nearly six years, and to whom the mechanical excellence of the paper is justly due, retires with me, feeling like myself that a change in occupation, or at least a rest from the "grind" of newspaper work will do him good. For the present at least, he will remain in Antioch, and will carry with him, to any field of endeavor in which he may engage, the best wishes of everyone connected with the paper in any way.

Of myself, in this the last issue of THE NEWS that will for a time, perhaps forever, appear under my immediate supervision and control, a few words in parting may be excused. Like one called upon to sever the ties of friendship that binds them to the past, there is sadness in the parting from the old tried and true friends and business associates of many years, and were it not that I hope and expect to meet them all in a social way, words could not express my sorrow in the parting.

Fourteen years ago last September, with little experience and less cash, I established THE ANTIOCH NEWS having an abiding faith in the future development of the then little straggling village of my native, which faith has never deserted me and seems to have been abundantly justified by the splendid growth and commercial importance of the town as seen to-day.

During those fourteen years I have been constantly "in the harness" and have seen THE NEWS grow from a very small beginning to occupy a place of prominence among the country papers of the county and state. Its prominence and position is not the result of accident, but has required hard and unceasing toil, which I have ungrudgingly given it. For some time past I have found the growing work and exacting requirements to be a severe strain upon my not too robust constitution, hence I have decided to retire and seek in some less confining occupation to regain the health now somewhat impaired, and allow another more vigorous, to carry on the work to a full fruition, to which I have devoted so many years.

For the present I will remain with my family in Antioch and devote my time to my legal, real-estate and loan business and hope in these lines to be of assistance and meet and serve my old friends and customers, believing that with more leisure to enter into the many details, I can serve them better than it were possible for me to have done in the past. I shall keep an office in THE NEWS building and cordially invite my friends to call on me at any and all times when I can be of service to them, or when they wish to while away an idle hour.

And now, in conclusion, I would take each of my readers, advertisers, correspondents and others by the hand and personally thank them for the part they have taken in making THE NEWS a success, and would say to them, if I have ever done a kind act or said a kind word of you or yours, cherish it in memory, and if my words or deeds have been unkind, forget and forgive. Sincerely yours, J. J. BURKE.

Antioch, Oct. 31, 1901.

An American is running London's fastest transit line, the American railroads are to carry England's Australian mails and if Edward VII wants his coronation to go off properly he had better get an American to take charge of it.

Senator Depew recently told a delegation of English railroad men that the way for them to make better profits was to consign a good part of their equipment to the scrap-heap.

The appointment of G. R. Koester Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina is eliciting praise for the President from the democrats.

Presidential prophecies for 1904 have suddenly ceased to bloom. It will be just as well to warehouse all such plans until next spring at least.

They say President Roosevelt has a habit of seeing and asking for the point that makes the prosy man wonder "where he is at."

The republicans will most regret to see Senator James Jones retire from the leadership of the National Democratic Committee.

Henry Watterson might claim the democratic nomination in 1904 on the ground that he is a past master in a bluff game.

Seth Low promises that after the election Croker's wantage in New York will be larger than his wantage in England.

Senator Hanna says he and the President are partners and their first interest is the welfare of the republican party.

Josiah Quincy, democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts, seems to be running "for the good of the order."

The President thinks by keeping a close eye on 1901 he can guarantee that 1904 will turn up all right.

The new canal treaty will ensure the missing link and republican reciprocity will do the rest.

Mr. Bryan will be asked to make a few campaign speeches where he can do the least harm.

Prosperity makes everybody have that good old republican feeling.

## Civil Service Examinations.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission will hold examinations at several places in each state, during March and April, to secure young men and women for the government service. 9,889 persons secured positions last year through these examinations. Probably 10,000 appointments will be made this year. All appointments are for life and for most positions only a common school education is required. Salaries at appointment vary from \$360 to \$1,200 a year with liberal promotions afterward. This affords a good opportunity for people between 16 and 45 years of age. Those desiring places of this kind can get full information about them, free, by writing to the Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. and asking for its Civil Service Catalogue, number three.

## Auction Sale.

The undersigned will sell on the old White farm, at Sand Lake, 2 miles east of Lake Villa, Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, the following: Four horses, good workers; 1 three-year-old cow; two-year-old heifer; 2 heifers one year old; riding cultivator, walking cultivator, 1 sowing plow, 1 Bradley stubble plow, John Deere stubble plow, 1 Osborne mower, set of steel drags, all of which are new; lumber, wagon, hay rack, wood rack, hay rake, spring wagon, buggy, 2 sets double harness, Deering corn binder, and other articles; 50 acres of corn in the shock, 1 stack of straw, 1 stack of red-top hay, stack of Millet, 4 tons of hay in the barn.

Terms: \$10 and under cash. On all sums over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved notes at 6 per cent interest. W. White, Auct. M. S. MILLER.

# Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MAC LEAN  
Prescription Druggist

Wall Paper,  
Drugs,  
Drug Sundries  
Candies,  
Cigars,  
Ice Cream  
Soda,  
Choice  
Perfumes.

## GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

J. Flary, wife and baby visited at Frankville over Sunday.

W. Wedge, Jr., will move from his father's farm to Waukegan.

It is reported we are to have two Grayslake papers edited here soon.

Mr. Yardy was taken very ill on Tuesday but is some better at this writing.

W. B. Hightley has sold his fine horse and driving outfit to Mr. Jackson, of Chicago.

Miss Ida Hays, of Union Grove, Wis., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Powles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey left on Wednesday for a weeks visit at Evanston and Chicago.

Smith Wrigth will move his family here from Sand Lake and will occupy the new Shaffer house.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thayer visited their daughter Jessie at St. Mary's school, at Roundout, on Sunday.

Last week J. Hook, Jr., sold the meat market to a party from Wisconsin who will take possession soon.

Mrs. Strows and daughter Bessie, of Michigan, called on friends here Monday. Mr. Strows left for Buffalo on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams will move next week from Mr. Strang's west flat into Mr. Culver's tenement house on his farm.

J. Hook, Jr., has bought the Whitehead property on Lake street and it is reported he will erect another building on the same. Consideration \$3,500.

On next Sunday evening a sacred concert will be given at the church to take the place of the regular services to which you are cordially invited.

D. G. White and E. Doolittle have bought the lot of J. Hook, Sr., west of the Gardiner House and will erect a fine three story building on same.

Marsh Huston having bought the Noble house will move his family here this week. F. Powles who has been occupying it for some time will move his family to Union Grove this week.

Mr. Whitney, of Waukegan, has rented the corner basement of Mr. Kuepfer's store and will soon edit a Grayslake paper there. Mr. Just, of Libertyville, has also been here looking over the location for same.

The Church Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Bucknam next Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 1:30 p. m. The missionary program will be given promptly at that time in order to give more time to the working of the articles for the bazar.

Last week 450 soldiers from Ft. Sheridan camped in Wicks' grove for a couple of days. This week about the same number are here from the Fort and make things lively by giving sham battles, etc. They are preparing to go to Manila soon.

G. A. Roberts, of Linter, Ill., suffered four years with a bad in his stomach and could not eat. He lost 65 pounds. Two bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin restored his appetite, cured his stomach trouble and today he is well and hearty and says he owes his health to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

The oyster supper given by the men on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Congregational church, was a grand success. Proceeds amounted to \$48.50, besides \$15.00 that was donated. This was the first experience the men have had in taking full charge of a supper of this kind, and all did themselves proud. A short program was given and Rev. Mitchell of Millburn, gave a short address which was greatly appreciated.

## A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunbays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch; Grayslake Pharmacy.

## LAKE VILLA.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Charles Harbaugh Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 6. Everyone invited.  
Mrs. H. Potter, Sec'y.

## NELSON-KERR.

The marriage of Flora Maud Kerr, daughter of Emily Kerr, and Clifford Grant Nelson, was solemnized at the Lake Villa M. E. church on Thursday, Oct. 17, at 2:30 p. m., Rev. O. S. Gard officiating. The church was beautifully decorated in autumn leaves and ferns. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the wedding march played by Lucile Page, of Honey Creek, and the ceremony was performed under an arch of autumn leaves and ferns. Miss Olive Nelson, sister of the groom, was maid of honor; the Misses Mabel and Martha Richards acted as bride's maids; and Bertha Harbaugh was the little flower girl. Horace Nelson was best man; Wilbur Blackford, Lafayette Allen, Charles Harbaugh and Rich Manzer, ushers. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, James Kerr. The bride's dress was white silk mull over white satin and she carried bride's roses. The maid of honor and bride's maids wore white batiste and carried white carnations. A reception was held at the residence to the relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride and groom left on the evening train for Waukegan and spent a week in New London and are now at home in Lake Villa where they have gone to housekeeping. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are both favorably known in Lake county. Mrs. Nelson has lived in Lake Villa the most of her life and is an highly accomplished young lady and is loved by all who know her. Mr. Nelson is the second son of H. J. Nelson of this place and is a young man of splendid habits, industrious and commands the respect of all. Their many friends join in wishing them long life and happiness.

## BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Cass was a Kenosha visitor Saturday last.

E. S. Castle shipped two car loads of hogs on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. R. Turner left on Saturday last for Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. C. Nelson spent Saturday and Sunday last in Kenosha.

Miss Flo Lacey, of Chicago, spent Friday with her aunt, Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. Charlotte Raynor, of Olivet, Mich., is visiting her niece, Mrs. C. B. Gaines.

On Wednesday of last week the Masons gave Rev. Garrett a pleasant surprise at the home of K. K. Cass.

Misses Louise Stroede and Hattie Bothlemy, of Alden, Ill., spent the latter part of last week and the forepart of this week with the latter's brother, A. H. Bothlemy.

On Thursday evening of last week a reception was given to our new minister, Rev. Cole, and a farewell was given at the same time to Rev. Garrett, who has been removed to Neshaw, Wis.

Mrs. Frank Hunt, who has been spending the summer with relatives in the east, has returned. Her nephew, Louis Cook, returned with her. He will attend the College of Commerce in Kenosha this winter.

On Tuesday morning of this week Messrs. John Shotliff, Wells Curtiss, Arthur Bevins, Harvey Gaines, Fred Murdock, Will Bryant, George Sauter and Elwin Stonebreaker left for Buffalo where they will visit the Pan-American and Niagara.

## SOUTH BRISTOL.

(From Another Correspondent.)

Rev. C. Hauser was a Kenosha visitor Monday.

Mrs. P. Hoye visited with relatives at Russell Friday.

Pheasaw Brothers are doing a rushing business in this vicinity with their corn-husking machine.

The south part of the new road is completed; the Wisconsin part is awaiting the pleasure of the Board.

Miss Mary Hauser returned to her home near Kenosha Monday after spending some time with her brother, Rev. C. Hauser.

Quite a number from here attended the social at McVey's hotel at Camp Lake on Friday evening. All report having had a fine time. The affair was a success socially and financially.

## FOX LAKE.

Mrs. Frank Galiger is on the sick list.

E. C. Snyder was a Volo visitor the fore part of the week.

George White and wife visited with relatives here last Friday.

The meeting of the Fox Lake Cemetery Society has been postponed until Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, at Mrs. Ola Barnstable's. Visitors welcome.

## Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDONALD, Man., Logan county, W. Va. Several other remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, Grayslake Pharmacy.

# BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

You will enjoy a visit to this store because of the interesting and beautiful things displayed and when you compare values you'll agree that braggadocio is not needed to help sell our goods.

## Bed Blankets

We carry a large line of cotton fleeced blankets, in white and colors, which are exceptional values at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.75 and 40c, pair. Union blankets made on cotton warp with wool filling to insure more service in wear and washing, at \$6.00, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$1.75 pair. All wool blankets in gray or white, with fancy pink, blue or red borders, made from selected long-combed wool; blankets that can be recommended for honest wear and service at from \$8, to \$5, \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50 pair.

## Comforters

Heavy quilted comforters, chintz covered, figured on one side at the prices 85 cents to 75 cents each. Large Silkline covered comforters, figured on both sides and filled with good white cotton and tufted at the prices, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, to \$1.25 ea.

Also a large line of Horse Blankets and Robes.

# G. R. LYON & SONS

READERS OF LOW PRICES  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

## MILLBURN, ILL.

A few gold bricks are yet unsold.

John Trotter is seriously ill at his home.

Wm. H. Rose was a visitor here on Sunday.

Miss Gertie Mavor returned to Chicago Saturday.

George Duncan has rented the Wm. Choep farm.

The Ladies Aid Society met Thursday with Mrs. A. C. Stewart.

Ed Dodge returned Tuesday from a visit to W. H. Rose at Rochester.

Mrs. Bater returned Saturday from Kenosha where she has been visiting friends.

Rev. Sheldon A. Harris was here Friday for a short visit with his daughter Mrs. W. G. Thom.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Strang will soon leave for Arizona where they intend spending the winter.

Mrs. Richard Pantall and Mrs. Norman Adams returned from the Pan-American Wednesday evening.

Mr. Mathews will soon give a lecture on "What I saw at the Pan-American," for the benefit of the organ fund.

At the church meeting Friday, for taking up the Harris matter, a committee of five were appointed who are to report on Friday afternoon, Nov. 8.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. W. T. Hill.

\$13.00 to Buffalo-Pan-American and return. \$13.00.

via the Nickel-Plate Road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with limit of 5 days from date of sale, good in coaches only. 15 day tickets at \$18.00 for the round trip, and 20 day tickets at \$16.00 for round trip, good in sleeping cars. Three through daily trains. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

## A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney troubles, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

## The Wisconsin Central Railway

was one of the first roads to penetrate the vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which stretches across the state from east to west. It also, has developed from year to year and today offers the best of transportation facilities, enabling all to ship the products of that section to any market in the world. Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Industrial Commissioner, Burton Johnson, General Freight Agent or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Colby & Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Entire Life in One Village.

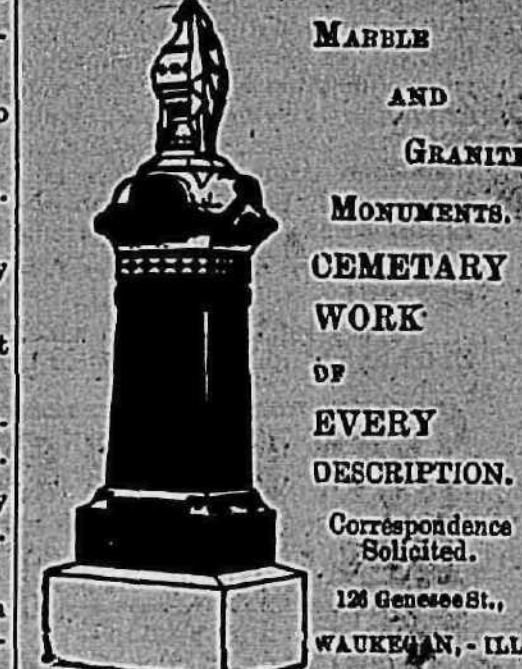
Mr. Charles Richards of Worthen-Jewry, Flintshire, who died recently at that place, at the age of 102 years and nine months, had spent his entire life in that village. He had seen the death of three kings and one queen, had taken part in three jubilee rejoicings, and had received a letter of congratulation from Queen Victoria on his one hundredth birthday. He left 182 descendants, of ages ranging from twelve months to eighty years, seventy of whom followed him to the grave.

## Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 80 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. T. Hill at 25 cents.

# F. BAIRSTOW,

MANUFACTURER OF



MABLE  
AND  
GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.  
CEMETARY  
WORK  
OF  
EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.  
Correspondence  
Solicited.  
126 Genesee St.,  
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

# DR. E. FORD GAVIN,

Graduate St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.  
Surgeon to Lake Co. Hospital, Waukegan,  
Surgeon Chicago North-Western R. R. Waukegan  
SPECIALIST.

General Surgery Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat  
ELECTRICITY OF ALL KINDS.  
Special attention devoted to  
Chronic Diseases of Men and Women

Spectacles and Eye Glasses  
Fitted Accurately at Lowest Prices.

OFFICE IN "THE GABLES"  
Hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. except  
Thursday afternoons. Sundays 9 to 12 a. m.  
Residence 1069 North Ave., WAUKEGAN.  
Consultation Free. Best Chicago References.



SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED.  
J. F. Ingalls & Son,  
Jewellers and Opticians,  
12 Genesee St., Waukegan, Ill.

# Dr. George Doerbecker,

DENTIST,

Opp. First National Bank,  
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental  
Surgery, Philadelphia.

# E. F. SHAFFER, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,  
Gray's Lake, Ill.

Calls promptly attended to

# NORTHERN WISCONSIN DEVELOPMENT

That rapidly developing territory which occupies the northern half of Wisconsin is not new enough to cause the hesitations and vicissitudes of frontier life, and old enough to keep away the intending settler on account of exorbitant land prices. It is in that stage of partial development which gives great opportunity to bring it to the highest point of perfection and prosperity. Schools, good roads and other improvements are going in. All that is needed is a small capital. Brain and brawn, supplemented by push and energy, will do the rest. The iron ore, marl, kaolin and clay beds of the timber and the rich soil, give equal opportunity to the settler and the manufacturer. Land is cheap and can be purchased on easy terms.

## THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL

offers facilities for the quick and cheap transportation of its products and as the line penetrates to the very center of this vast northern territory, choice of location is not confined to any one particular locality. Interesting pamphlets and maps fully describing this beautiful and rich country can be obtained by addressing:

W. H. Killen, Land and Industrial Comm'n'r.  
Burton Johnson, G. F. A. or  
JAS. C. POND, General Passenger Agt.,  
Colby & Abbot Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.







## THE DAY'S DOINGS.

### SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

### EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Rosa Sheridan, a highly connected young man of Independence, Mo., in a fit of jealous rage shot and mortally wounded (Wells) Berkey of Gauda Springs, Kan., his rival in the affections of Mrs. Clara Williams, at the Independence Electric depot.

At Forrestville, Conn., Darwin S. Bailey, 15 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in the carriage house of his grandfather. He killed himself because his mother refused to allow him to accompany his grandmother on an afternoon trip to Bristol.

George Mayes was killed and Joe Nail was mortally wounded at the Quarter House on the Tennessee line, near Middleboro, Ky. Mayes was killed by Nail, who received his death wound at the hands of an unknown man. Mayes is said to have killed several men.

A clover huller, belonging to Everett Barnhouse, was blown to pieces in a mysterious manner while in operation on the farm of P. M. Howe, two miles south of Little Sandusky, Ohio. After a careful examination the supposition is that it was filled with dynamite cartridges.

Between 2 and 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon fire at Delmar, Del., destroyed property worth \$200,000, including twenty stores, forty dwellings, mills and schoolhouses. The fire originated in the barn of W. L. Sirman and burned over a space of ten acres in the heart of the town.

Special Officer Robert Coffey, chief of the guards at the Empire mines, Hopkinsville, Ky., was killed from ambush. He had been leading a posse in pursuit of union miners who had fired at non-union men. Becoming separated from the party, he was shot in the back and fell from his horse dead.

Miss Minnie Dorothy Pepper, granddaughter of Millionaire Christian Pepper of St. Louis, has announced to her friends her engagement to Hall Hamilton of Topeka, Kan. Both are members of James K. Hackett's company. Miss Pepper's success on the stage will win for her a fortune from her grandfather.

In a fit of jealous rage Luther Estele, a colored man, shot and instantly killed Clyde M. McInnis, a white man, and also shot and critically wounded May Berry, a white girl. Estele then ran to the home of his stepmother and shot himself dying at once. All were employed at the Evans Hotel at Hot Springs, S. D.

Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper is the first British paper to assert that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat. It declares that since his majesty's ascension three operations have been performed for the removal of papilloma of the left vocal chord, and that one has been removed from the right vocal chord.

"I killed a boy last night," said Tobin Hanson, a Dane, 35 years of age, to the police in charge when he walked into a police station in Montreal. "I killed him for money, and I only got 50 cents. That is not enough, so I came to kill myself up." Hanson described the locality in which the deed had been committed, and the police found the boy's body.

A gigantic scheme is materializing in southern Kansas to run up the price of wheat next year. It is original with B. H. Giger and other wheat raisers of Independence, and is to include all the farmers of the wheat belt of the country. Every farmer is to sign an agreement not to raise an acre of wheat in 1902, and thus force up the price of wheat. Each township will be organized, then the counties and later the States. Each farmer will contribute \$1 toward advancing the cause, when the signs the agreement. There is said to be no politics in this proposed organization, which is spreading rapidly.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

Fire in the Occidental Hotel at San Francisco scared the guests and caused \$5,000 damage.

Capt. Charles T. Mencher and five men of the Twenty-eighth battery of field artillery were wounded by the explosion of a gun they were testing at Fort Leavenworth.

William Welner and Charles Saranofsky have been arrested at Cambridge, Mass., for counterfeiting pennies. Their die, press, sheet copper and other material were seized.

Because he chose to name his first born after the assassin of President McKinley, Charles Britton, a young farmer living in the town of Irondequoit, N. Y., came near being hanged by a mob.

A bad case occurred in the Highland Boy mine near Salt Lake, Utah, in which four miners were entombed. After working for twelve hours rescuers succeeded in reaching and getting two of the men out alive.

Rev. Otto P. Lenk, aged 25, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church at Orem, Utah, died from a bullet wound inflicted by himself. It is supposed that the death of his fiancée was the cause of the suicide.

Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, commanding the gunboat Marivales, who had gone ashore at Nipa-Nipa, South Samar, P. I., to prevent smuggling, was attacked by the insurgents. He lost his revolver and was shot and killed.

It is interesting to note that while Russia imported from the United States in the first half of this year goods valued at \$2,777,000, the value of the return trade, consisting almost entirely of sugar, is estimated at only \$237,000.

At least thirteen and possibly thirty lives were lost in a race run in Washington Parish, Louisiana. The outbreak followed the burning of a negro at the stake.

The wife of Policeman Edward J. Koeller of Chicago was found murdered in her bedroom and her husband has been arrested and held to await coroner's inquest. His brother was also arrested.

John Sigrist, center rush of the Ohio State University football team, was broken down. He was injured in a game with the Western Reserve eleven. An X-ray examination showed that the third cervical vertebrae was fractured.

### EASTERN.

Sels Brothers, pedicab manufacturers at Baltimore, have disappeared, leaving debts aggregating \$200,000.

Frank Jay Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of the late Eugene Kelly, are engaged to be married.

A statue of Gen. Albert Pike, for many years grand commander of Southern Scottish Rite Masons, has been unveiled at Washington.

By the collapse of a scaffold in Grace Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., the Rev. William G. Ivis and eleven of his parishioners were injured.

Commandery in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in session at Philadelphia, elected Gen. John M. Schofield commander-in-chief.

J. Daniel Reinhard, probably the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Bath, aged 70 years. Mr. Reinhard weighed 403 pounds.

Nineteen persons were killed, over twenty injured and property worth \$500,000 was destroyed in the burning of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s furniture store, Philadelphia.

Frederick Archer, organist of Carnegie Music Hall and one of the best-known musicians of the country, died at his home in Pittsburgh, of cancer of the stomach, aged 63 years.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., which caused the death of five men and the injury of nine others.

The Wabash Railroad is perfecting an outfit for the Gould system at New York, which will make serious inroads on hitherto exclusive business of the Pennsylvania and other lines.

Francis A. Gill of 620 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, it is declared, has two hearts pumping blood for him. They are joined by the aorta, but each beats independently of the other.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just spent \$750,000 for a most superb collection of paintings, according to private telegrams received in New York from a celebrated connoisseur in art at Paris.

St. Nicholas' Greek Catholic Church at McKeesport, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Father Julius Metrowsky, the priest in charge, with his family narrowly escaped cremation. Loss \$30,000.

The body of Edward W. Leavitt, a prominent leather merchant of Boston, was found in the Charles River, near Agassiz bridge. Mr. Leavitt disappeared several days ago. There was no evidence of foul play.

Prof. Banta and the faculty of the Bethlehem, N. Y., High School are determined to eliminate the cigarette smoking habit among the boy students. Any boy caught smoking will not be eligible for the athletic teams.

By the explosion of gas in the dust catcher of furnace No. 1 of the Carrie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Rankin, Pa., four men were badly injured. All will recover. The property damage is about \$30,000.

The body of Senator Cushman K. Davis, who died at St. Paul on Nov. 29, last, reached Washington at noon Tuesday. The body was taken directly to Arlington, where interment was made in lot 302 in the officers' section.

The bi-centennial of Yale University closed with the awarding of a long list of honorary degrees upon prominent leaders in all parts of the world. Conferring of the degree of LL. D. upon President Roosevelt aroused great applause.

### WESTERN.

A north-bound Southern Pacific passenger train was held up near Eugene, Ore., by a lone highwayman.

The Central Hotel, located at Fourteenth and Dodge streets, Omaha, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Aubrey Snowden, wife of a Mount Pleasant, Utah, physician, shot and killed her 2-year-old daughter and then committed suicide.

The National Carriage Builders' Association before adjourning at Cincinnati voted to petition Congress to modify or abolish the duty on hides.

Mrs. Taylor of Bay City, Mich., aged 43, a widow, went over Niagara Falls in a barrel and escaped with slight bruises, but a terrible shock to her nerves.

Fire in Woods Motor Vehicle Company's plant in Chicago caused a loss of \$100,000. Twenty-two automobiles from Honolulu for repairs were destroyed.

Dr. H. W. Thomas has resigned from the pastorate of the People's Church in Chicago and the pulpit was at once tendered to Rev. Frank Crane of the same city.

Seven Italians were injured by a collision between a Pittsburgh and Western freight and a work train at Kent, Ohio. George Mammo and Paul Sento will probably die.

A swiftly moving chemical fire engine crashed into a Milwaukee avenue cable car in Chicago and injured three persons and caused a panic among the passengers.

The National Hotel was totally destroyed by fire at Menasha, Wis. Many guests were injured by jumping from the burning building. The loss is \$50,000 on property.

The grand lodge, Order of Railway Clerks of America, which has just completed its annual meeting at St. Louis, elected J. Hugh Teyman of Kansas City president.

The Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City passenger train was thrown over a forty-foot embankment at Exline, Iowa, demolishing all the cars and injuring many passengers.

In Omaha nineteen cattle, mixed steers and heifers, averaging 1237 pounds, the other day brought \$6.90 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever paid for beef cattle on the South Omaha market.

In Newark, Ohio, William Moore went to the residence of his wife and shot her to death and then committed suicide. Both died instantly. Domestic difficulties are supposed to have been the cause.

David B. Gould, the well-known St. Louis directory publisher and publisher of the first law books of this country, died of heart disease at his summer home at Osceola, Wis. He was 60 years old.

Representatives of automobile clubs in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton have formed a State organization, with E. L. Strong of Cleveland president.

Gen. and Rutherford H. Cor of Glacina, Minn., secretary.

A sensation was caused at the meeting of the Ohio Bankers' Association at Cleveland by President J. C. Reber's attack on what he called the money trust, which he declared was always backing up Wall street.

Men and teams have been set to work south of Oklahoma City, and the first ground was broken for the construction of the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad, from there to Acme, Texas, a distance of 202 miles.

Two judges of the St. Clair County (Missouri) court have been sent to jail again for refusing to obey the order of the federal court to make tax levies in payment of bonds issued for a railroad that never was built.

Frederick D. Sargent, proprietor of restaurants in St. Paul, Milwaukee and Omaha, and interested largely in gold mining in northern Minnesota, dropped dead in the Grand Opera House in St. Paul, of heart disease.

The Chicago police have received word of the arrest of three men at Corning, N. Y., who are believed to be the gang who robbed the Chicago postoffice. A satchel full of postage stamps of large denomination was in their possession.

Fire was discovered in the planing mill of Christopher Mueller in Davenport, Iowa, and the sawmill of the plant caught the flames soon after the department reached the scene. The entire establishment was destroyed, with a loss of \$100,000.

Carl Stubblefield, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Pine Bluff, Ark., was shot and instantly killed by Meyer Solmsion, formerly city editor of the Daily Graphic, as the result of a row over an article Solmsion is alleged to have written.

The writing of an insurance policy for \$200,000,000, perhaps the greatest single item of insurance ever negotiated in the West, and covering all the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad subject to fire, has been secured by a Duluth, Minn., agency.

Mrs. Donk, wife of F. M. Donk, a St. Louis millionaire, a guest at Hotel Del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., has been robbed of \$5,000 worth of jewelry, including several diamond rings and several pins. The robbery occurred during the breakfast hour.

The strike in the building trades brought about by the controversy between the journeymen plumbers and two master plumbers came to an end at Minneapolis, the men returning to work. It has been agreed to submit the questions at issue to arbitration.

Prof. C. W. Gilmore, in the employ of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, has discovered near Medicine Bow, Wyo., the almost complete fossil remains of an immense broussard, a very rare specimen and one of the largest ever found in the southern Wyoming field.

Roads to Beulah, Colo., are lively with pilgrims on the way to the new gold field. Ore brought in is said to assay \$1,200 a ton. The locality is not farther than five miles from Beulah, a well-known summer resort, and the newly opened gold veins have been in plain sight for years.

In a deserted tunnel in the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon Frank Vigard, a miner, found the body of a girl crowded into an old trunk. A deep gash in the head showed the manner of death. The body had evidently been placed there two months before and was terribly decomposed.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Belle Witwer, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, was concluded in police court at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Witwer was held over for trial by the common pleas court. The judge gave her a severe scolding and refused to allow her to give bail.

A gang of safeblowers visited Centerburg, Ohio, cracked the postoffice safe and took \$200 in money and \$700 in safe stamps. The men then blew the safe in the Toledo and Ohio Central station, but nothing of value was secured. The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus depot also was visited.

The Milwaukee city health department has commenced an active fight against consumption. Circular letters have been sent to every physician requesting aid in a movement to watch and report tuberculosis cases. Letters are to be sent to each patient advising how to care for himself. Kissing by a consumptive is prohibited.

A fire which started in the fertilizing building of the Armour Packing Company's plant at South Omaha did \$50,000 of damage, equally divided between building and stock. The fire is thought to have originated from a spark from the fertilizing mill. The building, which was 80 by 100 feet and two stories high, is a total wreck.

Cavalry troopers stationed near Holbrook, Ariz., engaged in a drunken riot in that town, wounding up with an attack upon the house of John Blevins, deputy sheriff. Blevins was fatally and Eke Perkins painfully wounded. The soldiers also shot at the wife and children of Blevins. The shooting was deliberate and unprovoked.

### SOUTHERN.

A report comes from Hampton, S. C., of the lynching of an unknown negro, who committed burglary in the residence of Dr. Perkin. The man was run down with dogs and hanged.

John Dongan, under arrest at Stout's Mountain, Ala., confesses that he helped murder Alexander Ray, the colliery superintendent, near Centerville, Pa., during the reign of the Mollie Maguires. Patrick Hexter, McHugh and Tulley were hanged for the crime.

At the burial service of the late L. B. Boggs, near Summit, Miss., one of the spectators, William O'Neill, objected to the remarks of the preacher conducting the funeral as too laudatory of the deceased, drew his revolver and commenced to shoot. A row ensued, but O'Neill was overpowered.

In a four-handed fight at Waco, Texas, former Sheriff William Harris and his grown son William were killed by J. D. Lovelace and Z. T. Reynolds, two of the best-known men in McLennan County. The four men quarreled at a saloon. The cause of the tragedy was a dispute over a large estate in which the four men were interested.

William Morris, colored, was burned at the stake by a mob at Balltown, La., for assaulting Mrs. John Ball. He was fastened by chains to a pine sapling near the

scene of his crime and his hands and feet were secured by chains. Then pine knots and pine straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil, and the whole set on fire. The negro made no outcry.

A double killing near Salyersville, Ky., involves former County Attorney John Howard, who shot and killed Bud Pickenshimer, and Perry Montgomery, a prominent farmer, who blew off the top of Sam Mullins' head with a shotgun. The first killing was the result of an old feud, while the second was occasioned by Montgomery coming home and finding Mullins abusing Mrs. Montgomery and her children.

### FOREIGN.

Madame Tsilka, companion of Miss Stone, is said to have died in captivity. Shepherds report that the stolen missions are seen near the Turkish frontier.

It is announced from Svatow that 140 rebels were executed and that order has been restored in the Hsing-Ning district, where several missions were destroyed recently.

An unconfirmed report which has reached London through Berlin says a part of the Russian garrison in Warsaw recently mutinied, firing upon the city, and that 300 men will be court-martialed.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who directed Sir George White to surrender, Lady Smith, has been deprived of the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot and reduced to half-pay, which, in effect, is a degradation.

A cable dispatch from Peshawar says Ameer Habib Ullah has ordered the release of selected prisoners in the jails in various parts of Afghanistan. Such an act of clemency is most unusual on the part of the rulers at Kabul.

The insurgents attacked San Jose, province of Batangas, P. I., which was garrisoned by a detachment of the Twenty-first infantry under Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly. The Americans fought hard, but were unable to prevent the burning of the town.

A plot to kill the Shah of Persia has been discovered. In the conspiracy were two brothers of the Shah and his son-in-law, besides the Grand Vizier, all of whom had gone over to the revolutionary party. The conspirators will be either beheaded or imprisoned for life.

### IN GENERAL.

Director of Census Merriam estimates the population of the United States, including the new possessions, will be 100,000,000 in 1910.

Mrs. Leonora E. Piper, the famous medium who recently renounced spiritualism, now says she will return to the Psychological Research Society.

At the semi-annual meeting of the American Railway Association at St. Louis New York was chosen as the next meeting place, in April, 1902, when the annual election will be held.

The Pan-American congress was formally opened at the City of Mexico with an address of welcome by Senor Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs, which was full of expressions of friendliness. The executive board of the American League of Civic Improvement has decided to hold the next annual convention at St. Paul, Minn., in September, 1902. It was also decided to establish the national headquarters at Springfield, Ohio.

President Roosevelt, after conference with Secretary Root, decided to send no more troops to the Philippines. Instead, the force there will be reduced 7,000 men by next March. Conditions in the archipelago are said to be satisfactory.

President Roosevelt has decided to recommend the establishment of a department of commerce and industries, with representation in the cabinet. The President will incorporate the recommendation in his forthcoming message to Congress.

Quartermaster General Ludington, who has arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, declares that he found everything satisfactory so far as his department is concerned, and says the affairs of the army appeared to be in excellent condition.

The horse is holding his own against the automobile, according to reports made by President F. B. Judkins to the National Carriage Builders' Association. The last bulletin of the census department, he said, gave 124,128 horses in New York City alone, and there are still 2,777,407 horses in this country, not including those kept on pastures and ranches.

### MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$13.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, 5c to 6c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.40; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, white, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, white, 38c to 40c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.40; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 55c to 60c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, white, 38c to 40c; rye, 52c to 53c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, prime, \$5.50.

Wheat—No. 2 northern, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 1, 58c to 59c; barley, No. 2, 58c to 59c; pork, mess, \$13.02.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.40; lamb, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; rye, No. 2, white, 42c to 43c; butter, creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, western, 19c to 21c.

## FIRE LOSS IS \$750,000.

### HAMMOND IND., PACKING PLANT PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Department Unable to Cope with the Flames, Calls Upon Chicago for Help—Four Buildings Burn Down Before Blaze Is Under Control.

Three quarters of a million dollars worth of buildings and slaughtered cattle were destroyed Wednesday night by a fire which broke out in the extensive plant of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company at Hammond, Ind., just across the State line from Illinois. The flames were discovered a few minutes before 10 o'clock, almost immediately after the big gates of the slaughter houses had swung back to let the flood of employees sweep out toward their homes, and at midnight four great buildings had toppled over in ruins and the flames were roaring high above the dismantled walls and threatening to destroy the ten structures that remained standing.

Hammond's fire department found itself utterly helpless to contend against the advance of the flames, and a message was sent to Chicago shortly before 7 o'clock imploring that assistance be sent immediately.

Chicago sends help. Chief Muehlem at once ordered four engine companies to proceed to the assistance of Hammond and before 10 o'clock Chief Campion was on the ground ready to give battle to the conflagration.

At midnight the following buildings had been razed by the flames: Export beef cooler, four-story brick and frame, 350 by 100 feet, containing thousands of head of slaughtered cattle; cold storage warehouse for cattle, considerably smaller than first building; beef slaughter house, sheep slaughter house. Several persons were injured by falling walls and a stampede of cattle.

The Hammond company's various buildings are grouped close together not far from the Calumet river. Besides the slaughter houses and warehouses, there are half a dozen frame buildings occupied as residences by officials of the company, a brick structure for the general offices. There was also a shed used for housing the private fire department connected with the establishment, but this was destroyed by the fire before the apparatus had fairly cleared the place. Thirteen hundred men or boys were employed about the plants.

Loss Over Half a Million. The G. H. Hammond Company is one of the pioneer packing houses. It was established in 1860, and grew from small proportions gradually and steadily until it has come to occupy many acres of ground.

General Manager Bell and Philip Mesney, insurance agent for the firm, agreed at midnight the loss would not exceed \$750,000, and that this sum was fully protected by insurance. General Manager Bell announced that while the work of rebuilding would wait only on the task of insurance adjustment the company would at once put in a double force in its plants at South Omaha in an effort to fill the orders assigned to the destroyed buildings. Mr. Bell explained that all employees of the Hammond plant will be given work at the South Omaha establishment.

### A DANGEROUS BRIDAL TRIP.

Before he set sail to circumnavigate the globe, Captain William Andrews married Miss A. M. Sothran of Atlantic City, N. J. She is first mate and crew of the storm-proof Jersey lifeboat, less than fourteen feet long, in which they are to pass their honeymoon and make their daring voyage. In a double sense, Captain



MRS. ANDREWS.

and Mrs. Andrews together embarked on the troublous sea of matrimony.

This is Captain Andrews' seventh voyage in his non-sinkable craft. He had the choice of several romantic girls, each of whom was willing, even anxious, to accompany him as wife, bosom and crew.

### Told in a Few Lines.

Rev. W. D. Sharp, Methodist minister of Charleston, W. Va., has confessed to forgery of checks.

Traces of arsenic were found in the organs of Mrs. Pugh, alleged victim of Mrs. Witwer, Dayton, Ohio.

Rev. L. A. Hazlett, San Francisco, will go to the Philippines to investigate charges of immorality in the army there. Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee picked up two fishermen who had been lost in a fog on the coast of France for five days. They had had neither food nor drink.

A head-end collision between a north-bound passenger train and a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Hubbards Springs, Va., resulted in the death of Engineer Nick Seliz of the passenger train.

Matthew Wilson, white, Rutherford, Tenn., was taken from jail by a mob and his body riddled with bullets. He had tried to assault his 10-year-old son-in-law.

Will of Jos. Benoit, eccentric Frenchman, Independence, Mo., was upset by the court. He had given \$200,000 to charitable institutions and only a few dollars to relatives.

The Chicago council committee on local transportation has recommended the passage of the ordinance allowing 4-cent fares to all who are compelled to stand up in street cars.



President Roosevelt's first message to Congress will break one of the time-honored traditions of the republic. It will be short. It will not contain a long review of the detailed work of the various departments of the government. For more than a hundred years Presidents have followed the example, first set by George Washington, of making their annual messages a sort of history of the government during the preceding year. In many instances more than half of the space filled by a message has been occupied with a summary of the reports of heads of departments—a repetition in condensed form of the same facts and conclusions those officials had themselves submitted either to Congress or to the President. Mr. Roosevelt sees no necessity for this sort of thing. He will eschew the review, confining his mention of the reports of the members of his cabinet to those subjects about which he wishes to make recommendations. In this new departure President Roosevelt hopes not only to shorten his message, but to make it what a modern message intended for the reading of nearly 80,000,000 Americans should be—a compact, direct, modern document, meaty with thought and suggestion and not incumbered with a dry detailed review, which is read, if read at all, as a matter of duty and not of choice.

Four hundred and ninety-five persons, firms and corporations want \$57,000,000 from the United States for damages done to their property in Cuba during the last insurrection against Spain. The last claims have been filed with the Cuban claims commission, and an examination of them shows that most of them think the United States will pay high prices for low commodities. The largest single one is \$4,177,093.85, which was presented by a Cuban sugar company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. From this sum the claims run down to \$7,000 or \$8,000, although small amounts are the exception, the average claim, not counting those filed on account of the disaster to the battleship Maine, being between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Most of the claimants evidently think Uncle Sam is about the easiest "picking" the world ever knew. The statements they have filed with the commission setting forth the damages they have suffered might well rank as humorous literature. An examination of some of them furnishes more entertainment than "Mark Twain's" sketches.

The remains of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota have been interred quietly at the Arlington National cemetery in a lot specially assigned for the purpose by the Acting Secretary of War. Mrs. Davis accompanied the remains from St. Paul. The funeral party was met at the Baltimore and Ohio station by Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell and representatives of the quartermaster's department, who superintended the removal of the casket. Senator Davis was a first lieutenant in the volunteer army during the Civil War, and it was that fact that gave him the right of burial in a national cemetery.

During the year the bureau of engraving and printing has turned over to the Postoffice Department 42,850,880 sheets, or 4,235,088,000 postage stamps. The director of the bureau in his annual report states that the total number of sheets delivered to the government was 121,658,291, including, in addition to stamps, 21,072,750 sheets of letter paper, 14,000,000 certificates and bonds, 3,220,051 sheets of national bank notes, 52,970,208 sheets of internal revenue stamps, 220,000 sheets of customs stamps and 1,695,412 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. This work cost \$2,303,404.20.



# The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

## CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

"My daughter," he said, "I bade you leave your duty in my keeping. Now I summon you to fulfill it. Your duty lies under your husband's side in his holy death."

"I will go," I whispered, my lips scarcely moving to pronounce the words, so stiff and cold they felt.

"Good!" he said, "you have chosen the better part. Come! The good God will protect you."

He drew my hand through his arm and led me to the low doorway.

The inner room, as I entered, was very dark with the overhanging eaves, and my eyes, contracted by the strong sunlight, could discern but little in the gloom. Tardif was kneeling beside a low bed, bathing my husband's forehead. He made way for me, and I felt him touch my hand with his lips as I took his place. Richard's face, sunken, haggard, dying, with filmy eyes, dawned gradually out of the dim twilight line after line, until it lay sharp and distinct under my gaze. The poor, miserable face! the restless, dreary, dying eyes!

"Where is Olivia?" he muttered, in a hoarse and labored voice.

"I am here, Richard," I answered, falling on my knees where Tardif had been kneeling, and putting my hand in his; "look at me. I am Olivia."

"You are mine, you know," he said, his fingers closing round my wrist with a grasp as weak as a very young child's; "she is my wife, Monsieur le Cure."

"Yes," I sobbed, "I am your wife, Richard."

"Do they hear it?" he asked, in a whisper.

"We hear it," answered Tardif.

great ceremony. They entered the house and came directly to the altar. I was making my escape by another door, when Monsieur Lauretic called to me.

"Behold a friend for you, madame," he said, "a friend from England. Monsieur, this is my beloved English child."

"You do not know who I am, my dear?" The English voice and words went straight to my heart.

"No," I answered, "but you are come to me from Dr. Martin Dobree."

"Very true," he said, "I am his friend's father—Dr. John Senior's father. Martin has come to you. He wished Miss Johanna Carey to accompany me, but she was afraid of the fever for her. I am an old physician, and feel at home with diseases and contagion. But we cannot allow you to remain in this unhealthy village; that is out of the question. I am come to carry you away, in spite of this old cure."

Monsieur Lauretic was listening eagerly, and watching Dr. Senior's lips, as if he could catch the meaning of his words by sight, if not by hearing.

"But where am I to go?" I asked. "I have no money, and cannot get any until I have written to Melbourne, and have an answer. I have no means of proving who I am."

"Leave all that to us, my dear girl," answered Dr. Senior, cordially. "I have already spoken of your affairs to an old friend of mine, who is an excellent lawyer. I am come to offer myself to you in place of your guardians on the other side of the world."

I moved a little nearer to Monsieur Lauretic, and put my hand through his arm. He folded his own thin, brown hand over it caressingly, and looked down



"I CAME UPON A GRAVE."

A strange, spasmodic smile flitted across his ghastly face, a look of triumph and success. His fingers tightened over my hand, and I felt it passively in their clasp.

"Alone!" he murmured.

"Olivia," he said, after a long pause, and in a stronger voice, "you always spoke the truth to me. This priest and his follower have been trying to frighten me into repentance, as if I were an old woman. They say I am near dying. Tell me, is it true?"

"Richard," I said, "it is true."

His lips closed after a cry, and seemed as if they would never open again. He shut his eyes wearily. Feebly and fitfully came his gasps for breath, and he moaned at times. But still his fingers held me fast, though the slightest effort of mine would have set me free. I left my hand in his cold grasp, and spoke to him whenever he moaned.

There was long silence. I could hear the chirping of the sparrows in the thatched roof. Monsieur Lauretic and Tardif stood at the foot of the bed, looking down upon us both, but I only saw their shadows falling across us. My eyes were fastened upon the face I should soon see no more. The little light there was seemed to be fading away from it, leaving it all dark and blank.

"Olivia," he cried, once again, in a tone of mingled anger and entreaty.

"I am here," I answered, laying my other hand upon his, which was at last relaxing its hold and falling away helplessly. But where was he? Where was the voice which half a minute ago called Olivia? Where was the life gone that had grasped my hand? He had not heard my answer, or felt my touch upon his cold fingers.

Tardif lifted me gently from my place beside him, and carried me away into the open air, under the overshadowing eaves.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

The unbroken monotony of Ville-en-bois closed over me again. A week has glided by—a full week. I am seated at the window of the salon, gazing in a breath of fresh air—such a cool, balmy breeze as blows over the summer sea to the cliffs of Sark! Monsieur Lauretic, under the shelter of a huge red umbrella, is choosing the ripest cluster of grapes for our supper this evening. All the street is as still as midnight. Suddenly there broke upon us the harsh, metallic clang of well-shod horse hoofs upon the stony roadway—the creaking of a postillion's whip—the clatter of an approaching carriage.

Pierre, who has been basking idly under the window, jumps to his feet, shouting, "It is Monsieur le Bishop!" Minima claps her hands and cries, "The Prince, Aunt Nelly, the Prince!"

Monsieur Lauretic walks slowly down to the gate, his cotton umbrella spread over him like a giant's canopy. It is certainly not the Prince, for an elderly, white-haired man, older than Monsieur Lauretic, but with a more imposing and stately presence, steps out of the carriage, and they salute one another with

at me, with something like tears glistening in his eyes.

"Is it all settled?" he asked, "is Monsieur come to rob me of my English daughter? She will go away now to her own island, and forget Ville-en-bois and her poor old French father?"

"Never!" I answered vehemently. "I shall not forget you as long as I live. Besides, I mean to come back very often; every year if I can. I almost wish I could stay here altogether; but you know that is impossible, monsieur. Is it not quite impossible?"

"Quite impossible!" he repeated, somewhat sadly, "madame is too rich now; she will have many good friends."

"Not one better than you," I said, "not one more dear than you. Yes, I am rich, and I have been planning something to do for Ville-en-bois. Would you like the church enlarged and beautified, Monsieur le Cure?"

"Is it large enough and fine enough already?" he asked.

"I shall put some painted windows and marble images into it?" I asked.

"No, no, madame," he replied, "let it remain as it is during my short lifetime."

"I thought so," I said, "but I believe I have discovered what Monsieur le Cure would approve. It is truly English. There is no sentiment, no romance about it. Cannot you guess what it is, my wise and learned monsieur?"

"No, no, madame," he answered, smiling in spite of his sadness.

"Listen, dear monsieur," I continued; "if this village is unhealthy for me, it is unhealthy for you and your people. Dr. Martin told Tardif there would always be fever here, as long as there are no drains and no pure water. Very well; now I am rich I shall have it drained, precisely like the best English towns; and there shall be a fountain in the middle of the village, where all the people can go to draw good water. I shall come back next year to see how it has been done. There is my secret plan for Ville-en-bois."

The next morning I took a last solitary walk till I came upon a grave. It was my farewell to the wrecked romance of my married life. Monsieur Lauretic accompanied us on our journey, as far as the cross at the entrance to the valley. He parted with us there; and when I stood up in the carriage to look back once more at him, I saw his black-robed figure kneeling on the white steps of the Calvary, and the sun shining upon his silvery head.

For the third time I landed in England. When I set foot upon its shores first I was worse than friendless, with foes of my own household surrounding me; the second time I was utterly alone, in daily terror, in poverty, with a dreary lifelong future stretching before me. Now every want of mine was anticipated, every step directed, as if I were a child again, and my father himself was caring for me. How many friends, good and tried and true, could I count! All the rough paths were made smooth for me.

I soon learned to laugh at the dismay which had filled me, upon my entrance

into my new sphere. It would have been difficult to realize the possibility with which I was adopted into the household of Dr. Senior, treated me as his daughter. Dr. John was as much at home with me as if I had been his sister. Minima, too, became perfectly reconciled to her new position.

I saw little of Martin. He had been afraid I should feel myself bound to him; and the very fact that he had once told me he loved me had made it more difficult to him to say so a second time. He would not have any love from me as a duty. If I did not love him fully, with my whole heart, choosing him after knowing others with whom I could compare him, he would not receive any lesser gift from me.

"What will you do, Olivia?" asked Dr. John one day.

"What can I do?" I said.

"Go to him," he urged, "he is alone. I saw him a moment ago, looking out at us from the drawing room window. God bless him! Olivia, my dear girl, go to him."

"Oh, Jack!" I cried, "I cannot."

"I don't see why you cannot," he answered gaily. "You are trembling, and your face goes from white to red, and then white again; but you have not lost the use of your limbs, or your tongue. If you take my arm, it will not be very difficult to cross the lawn. Come; he is the best fellow living, and worth walking a dozen yards for."

I believe I should have run away, but I heard Minima's voice behind me, calling shrilly to Dr. John, and I could not bear to face him again. Taking my courage in both hands, I stepped quickly across the floor, for if I had hesitated longer my heart would have failed me. Scarcely a moment had passed since Jack left me, and Martin had not turned his head, yet it seemed an age.

"Martin," I whispered, as I stood close behind him, "how could you be so foolish as to send Dr. John to me?"

We were married as soon as the season was over, when Martin's fashionable patients were all going away from town. Ours was a very quiet wedding, for I had no friends on my side, and Martin's cousin Julia could not come, for she had a baby very young, and Captain Carey could not leave home. Johanna Carey and Minima were my bridesmaids, and Jack was Martin's groomsmen.

On our way home from Switzerland, in the early autumn, we went down from Paris to Falmouth, and through Normandy to Ville-en-bois. The next stage of our homeward journey was Guernsey. Martin was welcomed with almost as much enthusiasm in St. Peter-port as I had been in little Ville-en-bois.

My eyes were dazzled with the sunshine, and dim with tears, when I first caught sight of the little cottage of Tardif, who was stretching out his nets on the stone causeway under the windows. Martin called to him, and he hung down his nets and ran to meet us.

"We are come to spend the day with you, Tardif," I cried, when he was within hearing of my voice.

"It will be a day from heaven," he said, taking off his fisherman's cap, and looking round at the blue sky with its sun-flecked clouds, and the sea with its scattered islets.

It was like a day from heaven. We wandered about the cliffs, visiting every spot which was most memorable to either of us, and Tardif rowed us in his boat past the entrance of the Goulet Caves. He was very quiet, but he listened to our free talk together, for I could not think of good old Tardif as any stranger; and he seemed to watch us both with a far-off, faithful, quiet look upon his face. Sometimes I fancied he did not hear what we were saying, and again his eyes would brighten with a sudden gleam, as if his whole soul and heart shone through them upon us. It was the last day of our holiday, for in the morning we should return to London and to work; but it was such a perfect day as I had never known before.

"You are quite happy, Mrs. Martin Dobree?" said Tardif to me, when we were parting from him.

"I did not know I could ever be so happy," I answered.

We saw him to the last moment standing on the cliff, and waving his hat to us high above his head. Now and then there came a shout across the water. Before we were quite beyond earshot, we heard Tardif's voice calling amid the splashing of the waves:

"God be with you, my friends. Adieu, marm zelle!"

(The end.)

**Consumption Can Be Cured.**

Reading aloud is recommended by physicians as a benefit to persons affected with any chest complaint.

The recommendation is made because in all cases of lung trouble it is important for the sufferer to indulge in exercise by which the chest is in part filled by and emptied of air, for the exercise is strengthening to the throat, lungs and muscles of the chest. Reading aloud can be practiced by all, and can be a pleasure and profit to both reader and hearers. In this treatment it is recommended that the reading be deliberate, without being allowed to drag, that the enunciation be clear, the body be held in an easy, unstrained, upright position, so that the chest shall have free play, and that the breathing be as deep as possible, without undue effort.

**Regarded as an Evil in Austria.**

As a result of a report submitted to the Austrian council of agriculture, setting forth that suits cannot be brought to recover losses in transactions for the future delivery of grain, the council has unanimously declared itself in favor of prohibiting altogether transactions in grain for future delivery. This information is conveyed in a communication to the State Department from United States Consul Warner at Leipzig, Germany. Mr. Warner states that the council has petitioned the government to use its influence to suppress this practice altogether in Austria-Hungary.

**Chances Increased.**

A boy baby a month old can expect but 42 years of life. If, however, he lives to 5 years his chances of living have increased to 51 years and 6 months.

**Regulation of Price of Medicine.**

The price of medicine in Prussia is regulated by the state.

# ASSASSIN IS DEAD.

Czolgosz's Life Shocked Out in Auburn Prison.

PAYS FULL PENALTY.

Slayer of a President Dies in Ignominy for His Dastardly Crime.

End of the Cowardly Anarchist Who Mercilessly Shot Down the Nation's Chief—His Worthless Life Taken by Mandate of the Law Which He Despised—Quietly Executed in the Solitary Prison Death Chamber.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, was electrocuted at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in Auburn prison. The sentence of the court was that the execution of Czolgosz should take place during the week beginning Oct. 28, and Warden Mead selected Tuesday, the 29th, as the day when the law's mandate should be carried out.

On the morning of the execution no one except the witnesses was allowed to enter the prison gate, and even the possession of an invitation was not sufficient to admit the bearer unless he could be identified. There had been twenty-six invitations issued and all were positively non-transferable. The only newspaper men admitted were the representatives of the three press associations and the owners of the two Auburn newspapers.

Since Czolgosz fell in an ecstasy of terror on the floor of Auburn prison as the doors closed behind him he had to all practical purposes been buried alive. Not a word nor a sign came to him from the outside world. His jailers guarded him with jealous care to see that he would receive no communication whatever, and that he would give none. That insane egotism which criminologists now recognize as a powerful element in the anarchistic motive to slay prominent men was utterly disappointed in the case of Czolgosz. He had no opportunity to pose as a hero either before or after his trial, and after his sentence he might as well have been sitting in his own grave waiting for the clods to fall upon him.

Monday night at 6 o'clock, after the death warrant had been read, an extra guard was placed in the cell with Czolgosz. That portion of the prison in



LEON F. CZOLGOSZ.

which four other condemned men are kept had been partitioned off from Czolgosz's cell by an iron screen. The extra guards on duty at the prison gates were continued until after the execution. The guards were doubled merely as a precautionary measure and not because there was any reason to believe the extra men would be needed.

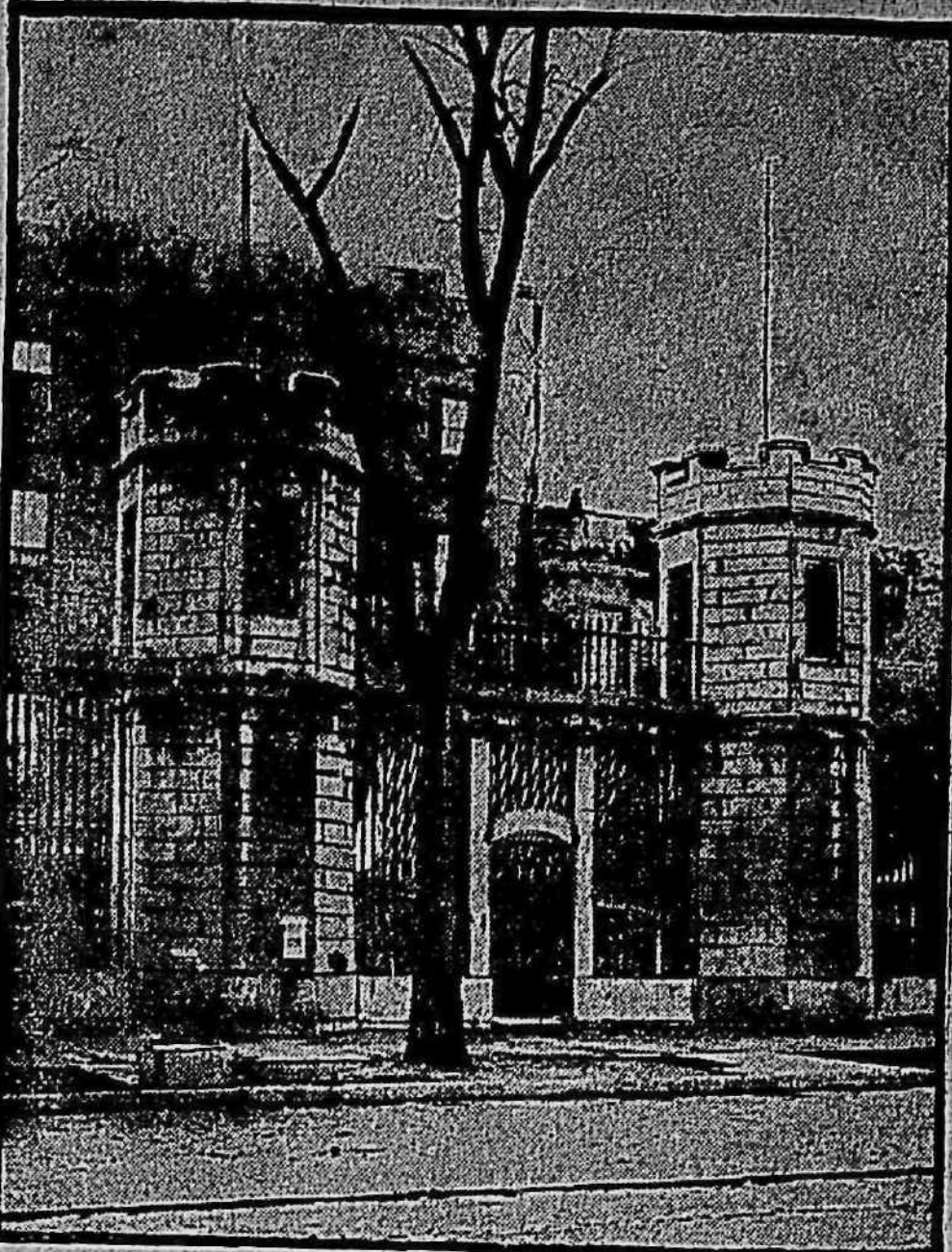
Waldeck Czolgosz, his brother, and Thomas Badawell, brother-in-law, from Cleveland, called upon the prisoner Sunday. To their entreaties Czolgosz replied that he did believe in God, but he did not sympathize with priests. The prisoner treated his guests with but little courtesy, saying yes and no to their questions, but replying with silence to their references to his deed.

**A New Method.**

Czolgosz was the first of the three assassins of American Presidents to be executed by the modern method in use in New York. Wilkes Booth was shot down by one of the pursuing soldiers and Galtreau was hanged. Time was when the assassin of a ruler was dragged to pieces by four horses attached to his four limbs and driven in opposite directions. In some of the oriental countries to this day the most cruel and revolting tortures are reserved for those who even attempt the life of a potentate or are suspected of complicity in plots against him. Boiling in oil, drawing and quartering are among the least terrible of these punishments, while the lopping off of single members from the living body until death relieves the victim is a common punishment for notable crimes.

In China criminals suspected of plots against the Emperor or other high officials are placed in a bamboo cage and kept constantly awake by their guards until death from fatigue ensues. They are prodded with sharp instruments on the least sign of sleep and their sufferings are impossible to describe after three or four days of this torture. But Czolgosz, who would have met a fate as terrible as any of these had he committed a like crime in an oriental country, or even in many European countries, met death in the form declared to be most humane and practically painless by medical men. A current of electricity was shot through his body, paralyzing the heart action instantly and causing death in a fraction of a second. In the familiar phrase of the street, "he never knew what struck him" after the electrician concealed in

WHERE CZOLGOSZ PAID THE PENALTY.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE AUBURN PRISON, IN WHICH THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WAS ELECTROCUTED.

an inner room moved the fatal switch which sent 2,000 or more volts of the mysterious current through his body.

**Execution Very Simple.**

The execution itself, all of the details being attended to, was exceedingly simple. Upon being taken to Auburn from Buffalo Czolgosz was confined in the especially constructed death cell under the constant eye of the death watch. Not one moment was he free from that awful surveillance. When the hour for the execution came Czolgosz was led by the guards into the death chamber. Near the wall at one end of the room was an oak chair, constructed something after the manner of an easy chair, with broad wooden arms. It rested upon a rubber matting, which insulated it completely. Attached to the back of the chair was an adjustable board, against which Czolgosz rested his back, and this board was equipped with a sliding rod to which was attached the "death mask," a strap to be fastened around the head at the forehead. On the inner side of this strap were two small sponges, which pressed upon the temples and which were connected by wires with the rod in the back of the chair. This rod carried the electricity, conducted to it by heavy wires from the wall. There were straps fastened to the back of the chair to pass around the upper arms of the condemned man and hold the arms securely against the chair, other straps on the arms of the chair itself binding the forearms down and preventing the least struggle. Another stout strap on belt attached to the back of the chair passed across the abdomen of the prisoner and bound him securely to the seat. His ankles were also strapped to the foot rest at the bottom of the chair.

When all was in readiness two small electrodes fitted with moist sponges like those pressing against the forehead were placed against the bare calf of each leg, the trousers being turned up as far as the knee. When these electrodes were fastened into place the body of Czolgosz formed part of a circuit from the wires at his head to those at his legs, and any current entering the upper wires must pass from the electrodes at his forehead through his body to the electrodes attached to his legs and thus back to the dynamo. As soon as the electrodes were adjusted one of the officials selected for the purpose by the officer legally charged with the execution pulled down a handle on an electric switch, which completed the circuit, and in a fifth of a second about 2,200 volts of the deadly electricity shot through the body of the murderer and passed on through the wires. In that fraction of time it was all over. Leon F. Czolgosz, the slayer of President McKinley, and as cowardly an assassin as the world ever knew, was dead as certainly as though the knife of a guillotine had descended upon his neck. In order to make assurance doubly sure, the deadly current was passed through Czolgosz's body three times. The first time it was held on him for fifteen seconds, and then in a moment it was again passed through him and again for a third time. Following that the body was taken to the prison morgue, where an autopsy was performed by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York and Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician.

Immediately after the execution the clothing of the murderer, with the vast accumulation of mail that came to the

prison for him, was burned. The plan of burning the clothing and letters of the murderer will prevent the exhibition of relics by those who ponder to the morbid.

**Last Message from Father.**

The last message from the father of Leon Czolgosz was sent from Cleveland Sunday afternoon, when the older Czolgosz said:

"Tell Leon that I hope he may rest in peace; that he will become reconciled to God, and will meet his end bravely. Tell



CZOLGOSZ'S DEATH CHAIR.

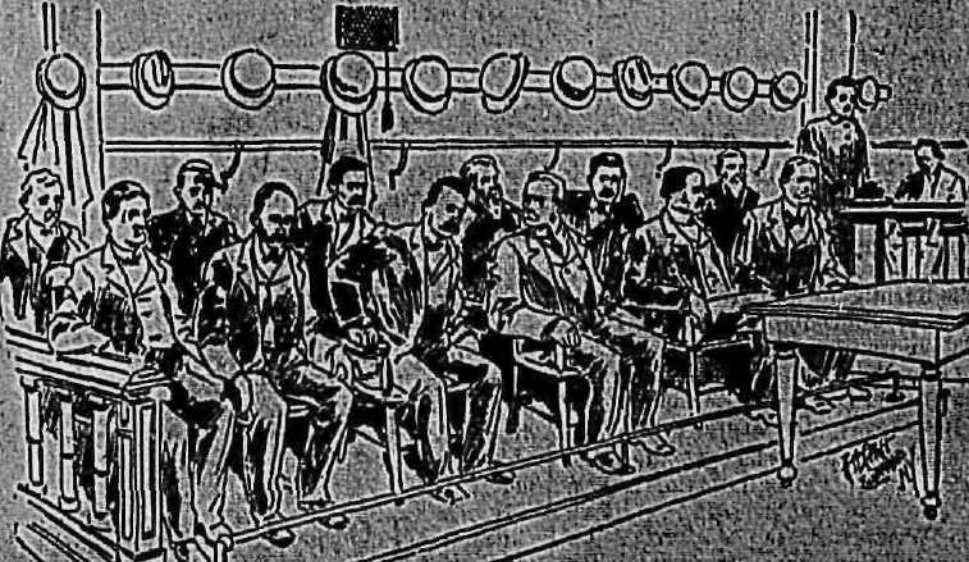
him that as much as I and all our family regret his most unhappy plight, we can do nothing to interfere; that he alone is responsible for his unfortunate position, and that he must meet his punishment as a consequence."

**TELEGRAPH TO ALASKA.**

Dawson Now in Wire Communication with the Outside World.

Telegraphic communication between Dawson and the Alaska gold fields and the entire world is now open. For many months forces of miners and relay men have been rapidly pushing forward the work, which has now culminated in connecting the most northern telegraphic point in this hemisphere with the rest of the globe. The Dominion Government's Yukon telegraph from its southern terminus at Ashcroft, B. C., to its northern terminus at the Alaskan boundary near Fort Reliance, is 1,900 miles in length. The route from Ashcroft north touches Quesnell, Hazelton, Telegraph Creek and Atlin, B. C.; Tagish, Fort Selkirk and Dawson, N. W. T., and intermediate points, making connection with the White Pass and Yukon route at White Horse, N. W. T. In addition to this, is a spur line from Hazelton to Port Simpson, on the northern British Columbia coast, of 198 miles. This new line of telegraphic communication is the result of many months' work. In Dawson City are congregated miners from nearly every civilized country and no longer need nations or people worry because of slowness of communication with them.

# JURY THAT FOUND CZOLGOSZ GUILTY.



J. V. Lauer, R. V. Gerwood, H. V. Wood, S. Carter, J. S. Sygall, Jr., W. Lott, W. E. Everett, D. C. Ralph, R. D. Waldow, A. J. Smith, J. H. Martineau, R. J. Adams.



